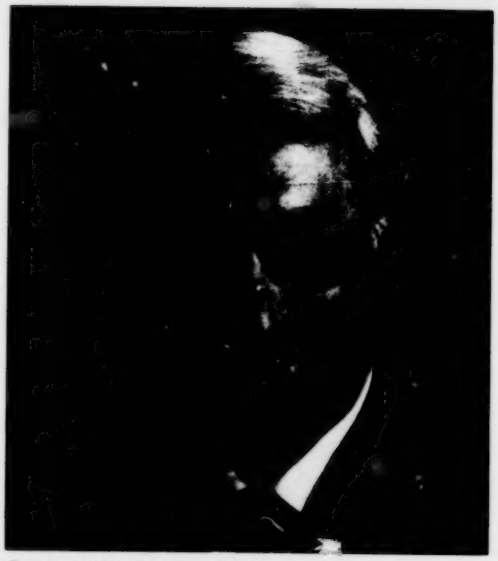
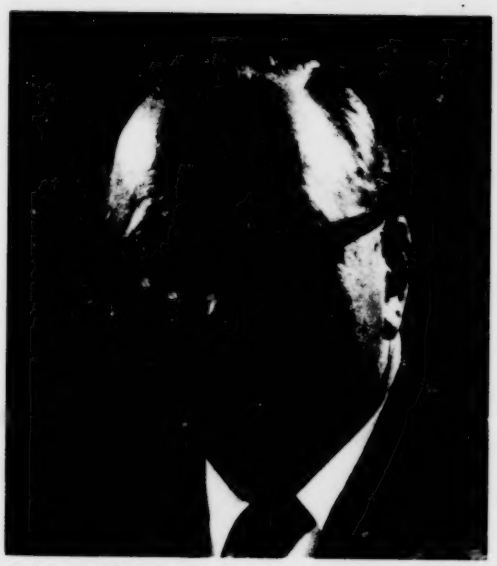
Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1981



George W. Taylor, Q.C.,



John D. Hilton, Q.C.

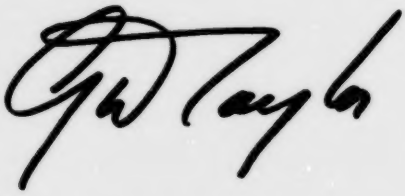
The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General

John D. Hilton, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the tenth annual report of the Ministry
of the Solicitor General.



The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General.

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Ministry of the Solicitor General

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The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

The Ministry

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible for the related programs of law enforcement and public safety in Ontario. The overall goal of the Ministry is the protection and security of society by enforcement of the law, the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of people and property in a manner which ensures individual freedom and rights.

The goal is pursued through a number of activities, including: advisory services to ensure continued improvement of policing services and training throughout the province; a provincial police force with expertise in the areas of criminal and traffic law enforcement; specialized scientific criminal analysis; monitoring and promoting an adequate standard of fire safety services in the province; the determination of causes of death in unusual circumstances; the provision of anatomical materials and forensic pathology services; and co-ordinating the planning of emergency measures.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry Office is given below:

The Ministry Office

The Ministry Office is responsible for directing and co-ordinating the affairs of the Ministry. It is made up of a Ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small Ministry Secretariat staff. This staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the Ministry, including Legal Services, Policy Development, Strategic Planning, Management Systems, Police Liaison, Communications Policy, Auditing, Human Resources, and Administration. Their functions and activities are described as follows:

Policy Development and Management Systems Advisor

The Advisor is a member of the Ministry Secretariat reporting to the Deputy Solicitor General. Advice and guidance on matters of policy and planning and their extension into management systems is provided to the Deputy Solicitor General on subjects relating to the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Public Safety Division and other areas of the Ministry.

The Advisor represents the Ministry in a number of committees and is responsible for delivering the Ministry's viewpoint on a variety of subjects both within the Government of Ontario and with other federal and non-government agencies.

The changing needs of society require that policies and procedures be reviewed constantly to determine if changes are required and then to assess the impact of proposed changes. Furthermore, the delivery of programs in the face of the continuing programs of financial constraint must be considered in light of complexities of multi-tiered government. Of necessity, the policy development function carries the associated function of planning, both tactical and strategic, since the development of policy proposals normally involves the determination of certain principles of operation. Care must be taken at all times to develop policies which would assist the Ministry's programs to be efficient, effective and economical. Thereafter, the policy development and planning functions materialize into new procedures and operational systems. In previous Reports, the example of the Vehicle Registration System Project has been cited. This multi-million dollar systems project will be operational as of December 1982 and implementation will be spread over 1983. The new system being developed provides many of the mechanisms for the introduction of the provisions of the Provincial Offences Act which, with the proclamation of Part 2, will result in more effective law enforcement and will provide opportunities for improved utilization of resources.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this Ministry demand that the resources available will be applied in a most effective manner. In view of the significant cost in the delivery of policing services throughout the Province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities. In this regard, an Interministerial Committee composed of representatives from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs & Housing, the Ministry of Treasury & Economics and Management Board Secretariat are involved in a complete review of the organization and financing of policing in Ontario. The objective is to eliminate the inconsistencies which exist and to ensure that the level of policing protection provided is adequate to the needs of the citizens of Ontario.

In late 1980 the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Confidentiality of Health Information (The Krever Report) was released. During the ensuing months, the recommendations contained in the report were examined to assess their impact on the functioning of all segments of the Ministry and counter recommendations were made in appropriate instances.

The Report of the Task Force on the Racial and

Ethnic Implications of Police Hiring, Training, Promotion and Career Development as authored by a committee chaired by Dr. Reva Gerstein was also tabled in late 1980. An implementation committee comprised of staff from several areas of the Ministry and chaired by the Policy Development representative was struck. As a result recommendations were made to the Deputy Solicitor General and all are currently being carried out.

Legal Branch

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all levels of the Ministry. The Branch assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All legislation, Regulations and Orders-in-Council are prepared by the Branch.

Members of the Branch act as counsel to the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer and the Registrar of Private Investigators and Security Guards. The Branch administers the store closing law. Members are involved in training and development courses for police officers and fire fighters and lecture extensively in this regard. Major projects of the Branch include:

(1) Enactment of the Metropolitan Police Force Complaints Project Act, 1981.

The legislation establishes a three-year pilot project in Metropolitan Toronto to improve the processing of complaints by the public concerning the conduct of police officers. Provision is made for the appointment of a Public Complaints Commissioner who is responsible for monitoring and reviewing the handling of complaints by the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. The Act also establishes the Police Complaints Board and provides for its membership and the conduct of hearings. Procedures are established for the making of complaints and the recording, investigation, resolution and disposition of complaints.

(2) Enactment of the Fire Marshals Amendment Act, 1981.

The amendment provides for the establishment of an Ontario Fire Code governing fire safety standards in existing buildings. The Fire Code contains a comprehensive set of rules that apply uniformly across Ontario. The first portion of the Fire Code came into force in November, 1981.

(3) Enactment of the Highway Traffic Amendment Act, 1981, Chapter 72.

The legislation deals with

(i) RIDE Programs or spot checks
(ii) Police pursuits
(iii) The temporary, twelve-hour suspension of the licence of a marginally impaired driver.

First, the legislation clarifies the legal position of the RIDE or spot check programs used by police forces to deter drinking and driving. Secondly, the amendments require a mandatory three-year suspension of the driver's licence of anyone who wilfully engages police in a high speed pursuit. Thirdly, the Act allows a police officer to suspend for twelve hours the licence of a driver who registers "Warn" on the ALERT roadside testing device. The driver has the right to request verification by a full breathalyzer test.

(4) Enactment of the Police Amendment Act, 1981.

The legislation authorizes enlarged membership for the Ontario Police Commission. The Lieutenant Governor may appoint not fewer than three and not more than nine members to the Ontario Police Commission.

(5) Preparation of legislation respecting emergency planning and response at the municipal and provincial levels.

A discussion paper (including draft legislation) was released for public comment in June, 1981. A revised draft Bill was subsequently released on December 18, 1981. The legislation would place municipal emergency planning on a sound legal footing and coordinate it with provincial planning. It provides an improved legislative framework for planning and responding to emergencies.

(6) Revision of the Police Act.

The Director is chairing a Committee that has commenced work on a complete updating of the Police Act. At this stage, the various components of the police community and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario are involved. Broader public consultation will take place at a later stage.

(7) Review of proposed Freedom of Information and Privacy Legislation.

(8) Review and consultation on the Report of the Task Force on the Use of Firearms by Police Officers.

(9) Consultation with the police community and other Ministries concerning the proposed federal Young Offenders legislation.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The broad responsibilities of the Police Liaison Coordinator fall into two general categories — to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Program Managers on implementation of policy and major issues requiring law enforcement expertise, and to provide advice on law enforcement policy and standards including parallel responsibilities with respect to the Provincial Government policy on Municipal Policing. He recommends and provides advice concerning law enforcement-related problems and implementation of legislative amendments.

He provides to the Minister and Deputy Minister information on current and/or anticipated problems within the public safety and law enforcement field which may require the development of procedural alternatives. He maintains a close liaison with senior Ontario Provincial Police, Regional and Municipal Police Forces and Program Managers of the Ministry. He receives enquiries and complaints from the public and acts, when required, as an intermediary between the public, the Ministry and Police Forces in the Province.

The Police Liaison Coordinator represents the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the following interministerial committees: —

Staff Working Group to Cabinet Committee on Race Relations

Interministerial Committee on Child Abuse

Multicultural outreach Program

Committee on Race Relations and Policing

Interministerial Committee on Native Affairs.

He also generally ensures the most efficient use of Ministry resources and enhances lines of communication between the various Policing Authorities.

Communications Policy Advisor

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Agency Heads on policy and programs requiring communications expertise. He helps ensure that government communications policies are applied well in the Ministry; initiates planning and development of such policies; advises Ministry agencies on program delivery; chooses techniques to be used, and monitors their effectiveness. He manages communications activities of the Ministry Office, answers public enquiries, liaises with the media, and assists Program Managers in these areas.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. These include the initiation of public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services. Programme support is also provided to help appeals for the human tissue donation program.

The Communications Policy Advisor continued to assist the Chief Coroner in publicizing and increasing public and medical participation in the Human Tissue Gift Act. Increased efforts were made to inform various ethnic groups about the need for human tissue donations.

The Communications Policy Advisor served as the Ministry representative on a number of committees, including:

- the Crime Prevention Committee working with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association and the Ontario Police Commission;
- customer service specialist training;
- new public access directory;
- French language services;
- recommendations for improved video instruction equipment at the Ontario Police College;
- the revised Long Service Medal for Firefighters,
- the new Long Service Medal for Auxiliary Police;
- Visual Identity Programme;
- "on-camera" television interview training of Ministry personnel;
- the Council of Communications Directors, for which he is chairman of the Film and Electronics Media Committee.

He produced the Ministry's Annual Report, and was a guest lecturer on the subjects of better communications, clear writing, and government public relations at a number of police/fire courses and to other Ministries.

Human Resources Development Office

The Human Resources Development Program was established in response to a desire to have an environment where Ministry employees would be able to contribute fully to the achievement of the Ministry's goals and objectives, while they gained personal satisfaction and had opportunities to grow and develop at work.

Human Resources Development concerns itself with the effective development of human potential through training, counselling, individual support and equality of access to all growth opportunities.

Responsibility for the program rests with the Human Resources Development Advisor, who is a member of the Ministry Secretariat and reports to the Deputy Minister. The office also includes the Affirmative Action Program Manager, and the Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator.

The Human Resources Development Advisor makes internal policy recommendations to the Deputy Minister, and coordinates the design, implementation, and evaluation of the office's programs. The Advisor is a member of the Ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee, the Provincial Consultive Committee, a member of the negotiating team for the Indian Policing Agreement, and chairs the committee responsible for implementing Performance Reporting.

The Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee and five task forces made up of interested employees meet on a regular basis to look at concerns in the Ministry and to initiate activities that might meet employee needs.

The office offered an Effective Speaking Course and Career Development Workshop 1 in 1981. Lunch-hour sessions were also held on topics such as the Functions of the Human Resources Development Office, the Human Tissue Act, and "Dress for Success". Assistance was given to regional information workshops presented by the Affirmative Action Council of the Ontario Government.

In accordance with the Directive on Affirmative Action for Women Crown Employees, a successful on-the-job training program continued to enable women to gain experience in female under-represented areas. Numerical planning targets which are minimum targets for improving women's representation in under-represented categories, modules and levels were established by the office for the Ministry.

The data base continued to be updated with the Annual Statistics Report being published and distributed.

The bi-monthly newsletter, "The Scanner", was published and distributed to all employees to ensure that they are aware of the Human Resources Development Program, career training and Ministry activities. Communication is kept open to the regional offices by means of a news package sent throughout the year. Visits on behalf of the Human Resources Development Office were made to the regions.

Human Resources Development sections have been instituted in the libraries at the George Drew Building, Fire Marshal's Office, and O.P.P. General headquarters.

As a trained counsellor, the Advisor offered career, academic, and personal counselling to all staff of the Ministry, as well as consultation to managers in relation to staff and individual problems and complaints. A close liaison is maintained with the Personnel Services Branch in relation to job recruitment and staff training.

Internal Audit Branch

Internal Auditing provides assistance to the Deputy Minister and other ministry managers in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. The objectives are:

- To provide assurance to management that control processes are satisfactory or that improvements are necessary;
- To provide timely reporting of potential problems or issues in respect to control;
- To provide recommendations which lead to constructive change.

The Branch's responsibilities include: the evaluation of Ministry-wide financial and corporate control processes; the protection of public funds and assets in care of the Ministry; observing the extent of the Ministry's compliance with governing Legislation and Policies; and verifying the accuracy and reliability of financial and managerial data developed throughout the Ministry, including the audit of electronic data processing systems as necessary.

Audit coverage in 1981 consisted of eleven major audits — eight operations of the Ontario Provincial Police, two Branches of the Public Safety Division, and one Section of the Administration Division. One project undertaken in connection with the Ontario Provincial Police involved Audit Staff working with O.P.P. Registration Branch personnel in conducting reviews of the Firearms Acquisition Certificate Program in 17 Municipal Police Forces. In addition, eight audits of a financial, administrative, or investigative nature were completed.

In 1981, the Branch was staffed by a Director, one Senior Auditor, two Auditors and one Secretary. Considerable work was completed in defining the long range audit plan, and in co-ordinating the work of the Internal Audit Branch and the O.P.P. Staff Inspections Branch. The Branch continued to participate in the Affirmative Action program by establishing a short-term Audit Trainee position. All staff participated in educational activities consisting of courses and seminars, and continued to be active in the work of the Internal Auditors' Council and several Ministry Committees. The Director participated in two events organized by the Management Board, Management Standards Project in 1981.

Administration Division

P.F.L. Gow, Executive Director

The Administration Division provides management, resource planning and allocation, maintains comprehensive fiscal controls, supplies analytical and specialized support services, supports the ministry in facilitating and evaluating the achievement of ministry objectives through management processes, provides all agencies and programs with financial, personnel and administrative services.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

The Planning and Evaluation Branch facilitates the development and maintenance on a continuing basis of factual information and evaluation, to assist in the practical decision-making process for the programs, activities and operations of the Ministry. Performance is evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations, through a quarterly management report. A two year Management by Results (MBR) improvement plan was initiated as directed by the Management Board of Cabinet and the first year's work was successfully completed. Reporting for the MBR's continues on a quarterly basis.

The Management Systems Services Section provides systems development services to the Administration and Public Safety Divisions of the Ministry. The services are provided on a project basis and include the development and operational support of both computer and manual systems.

Section activity during 1981 included:

- Implementation of new forms and procedures for recording fire casualties and service responses by fire departments.
- Detailed review of statistical reporting system in the Office of the Chief Coroner.
- Study to determine operational and administrative systems required for the Hotel Inspections Program, Office of the Fire Marshal.
- Ongoing support of Fire Marshal's Statistical Reporting System.

Financial Services Branch

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for provision of financial and related services to the Ministry. These include:

a) The design, communication, implementation and maintenance of financial administrative systems;

b) ensuring of the financial controllership functions in the Ministry;

c) participating in the development of Ministry policies and procedures;

d) provision of timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory service;

e) purchasing of goods and services for the Ministry; and

f) coordination and control of the Ministry budgeting process.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch coordinates the compilation and distribution of Ministry administrative policies, maintains the comprehensive inventory and asset control systems for the Ministry, and provides office, messenger, and supply services to the operations located at 25 Grosvenor and 26 Grenville Street.

Personnel Services Branch

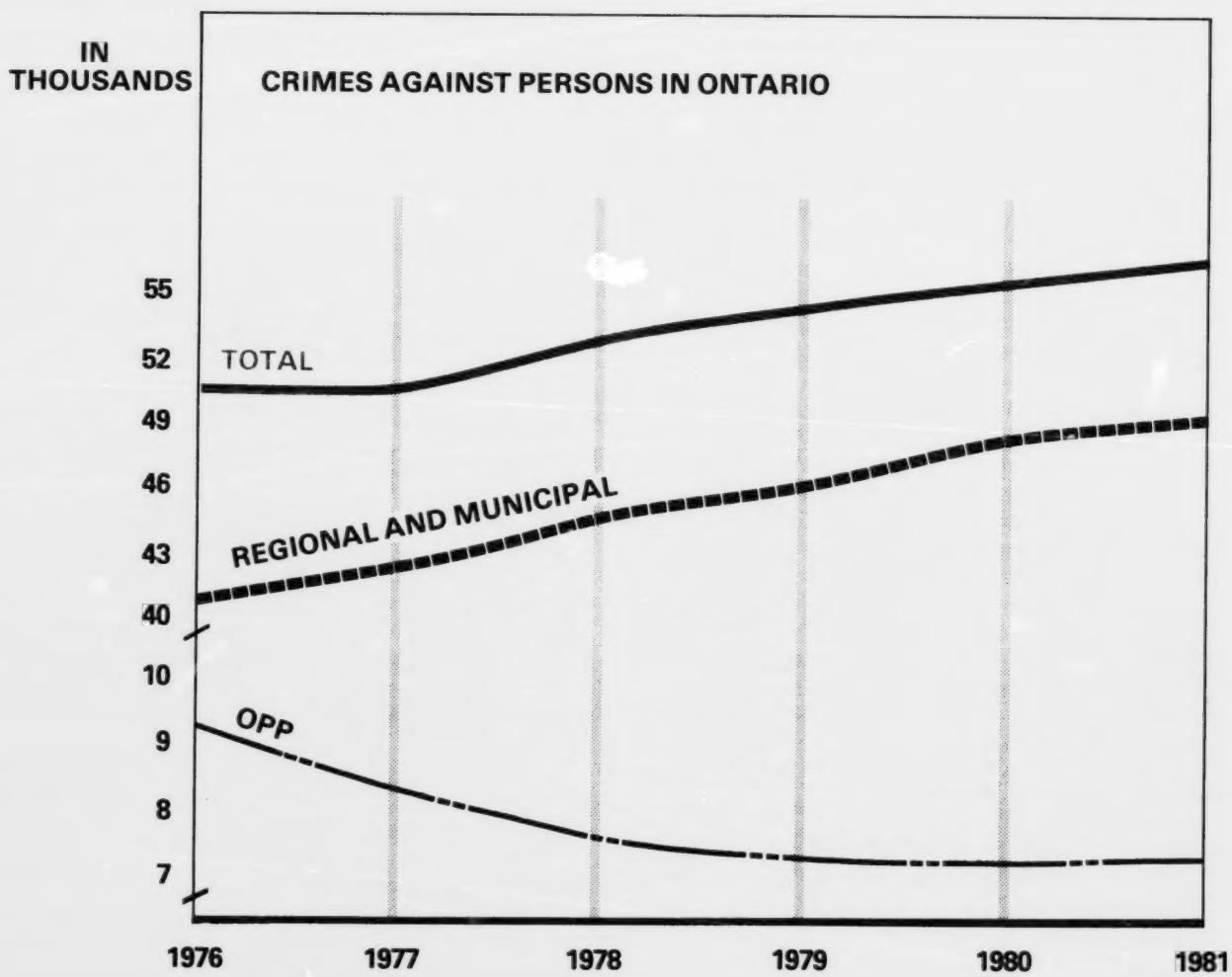
The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function, with the exception of the recruitment of O.P.P. uniformed members, negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association and staff development within O.P.P.

The Branch provides advice, counselling and direction to all ministry units and ensures that Ontario Government personnel policies, legislation, regulations and related ministry policies and procedures are adhered to.

To ensure that on-site service is provided to the Ontario Provincial Police Force, a part of the branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street.

The following charts show the trends in criminal code occurrences (non-traffic) and motor vehicle accidents in Ontario, the Ontario Provincial Police, and regional and municipal police forces, for the past six years. These statistics are as compiled by the Ontario Provincial Police and the Ontario Police Commission, and are further explained in sections of this annual report dealing with their operations.

ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)



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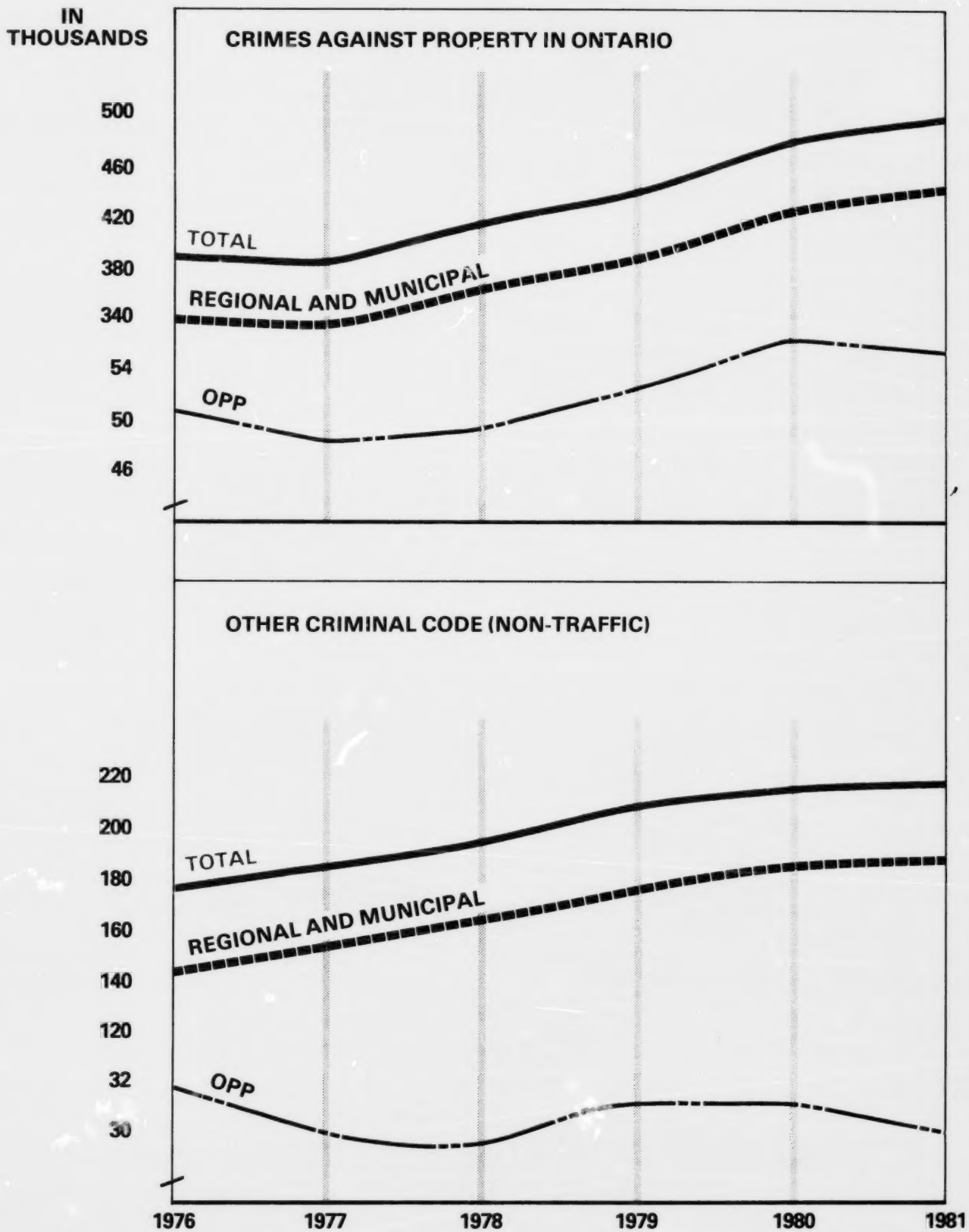
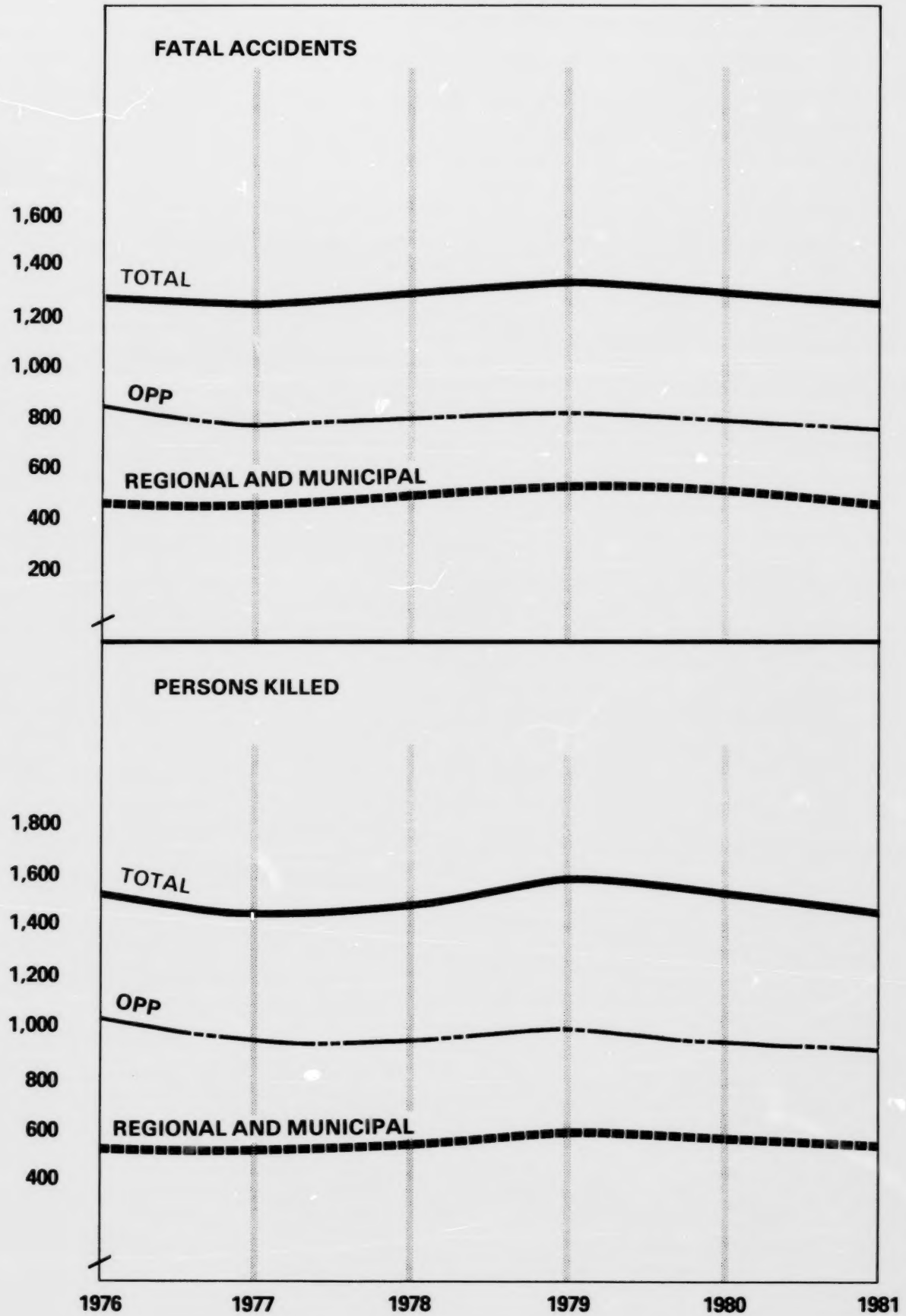


MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO



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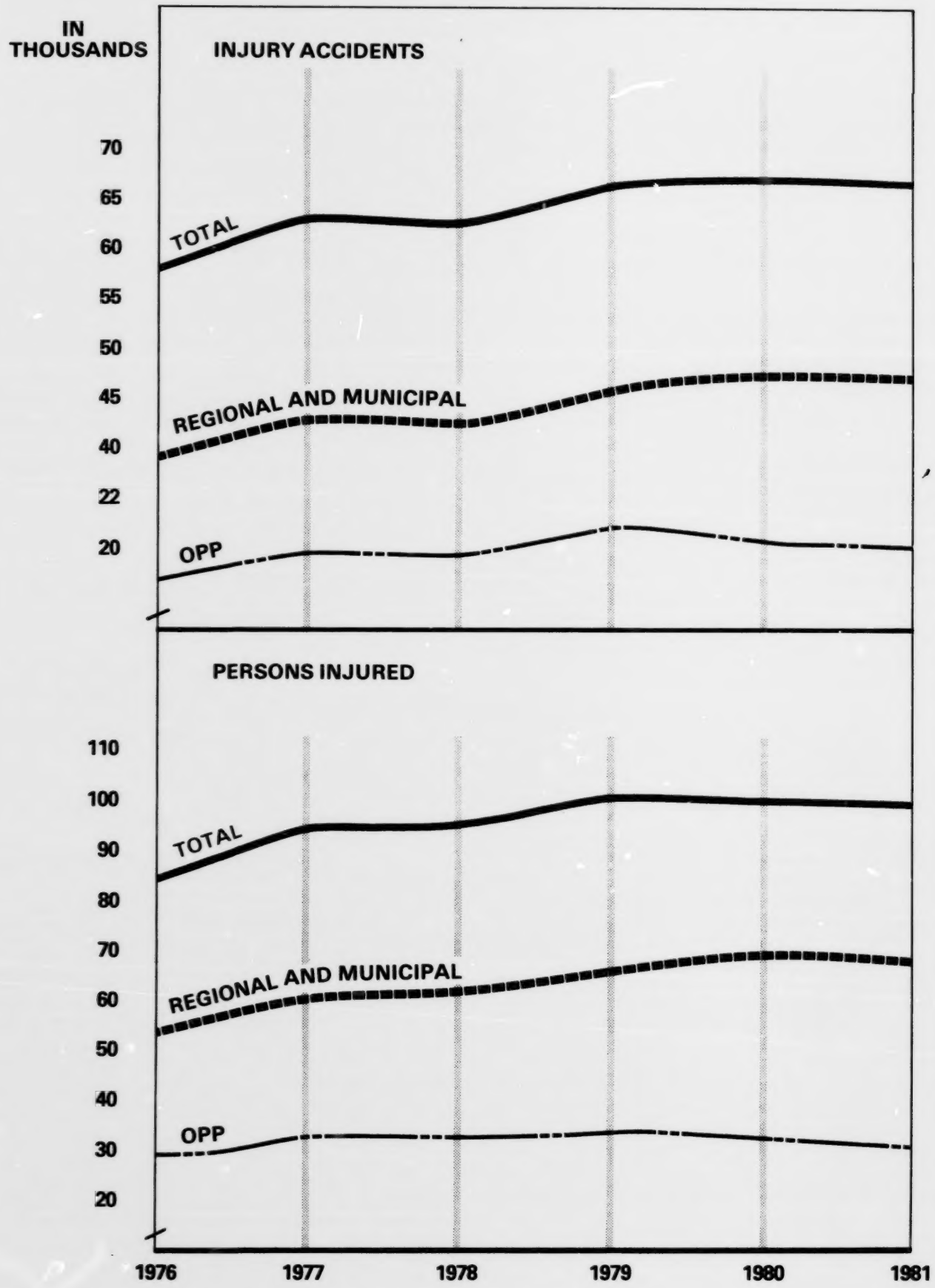


Emergency Planning Office

K.J.W. Reeves, Coordinator
J.L. Ellard, Deputy Coordinator

The function of the Emergency Planning Office is as follows:

a) to coordinate emergency planning at the Provincial level.

b) to assist and advise municipalities in developing emergency plans.

c) liaison with Federal and Foreign Agencies.

d) plan for, and conduct operations related to nuclear accidents at Ontario Hydro nuclear generating stations.

In 1981 an intensive programme of municipal visits was carried out to assist municipalities within the Province in developing, and improving their municipal plans to counter emergencies which may occur within their boundaries. Over 20,000 kilometers were registered in conducting these visits. As a result, there has been a considerable increased interest in developing municipal emergency plans throughout the Province.

During the same period, the Province of Ontario Nuclear Contingency Off-Site Plan was activated for two exercises, as was the Provincial Emergency Control Centre. These exercises involved Ontario Hydro, municipal, and provincial officials, totalling approximately 150-200 for each exercise. Many valuable lessons were learned and have been implemented to ensure maximum public safety in the unlikely event of a nuclear accident.

In addition to the exercises, several nuclear contingency seminars were conducted with Municipal, Provincial and Ontario Hydro Officials.

A series of briefings and speeches related to emergency planning procedures were delivered by the staff of the Emergency Planning Office, to such varied groups as the Canadian Red Cross, the International Rescue Organization, Health Councils and others.

In addition, two Inter-Provincial and one Federal Provincial conferences were attended to discuss the rationalization of emergency planning throughout the country.

Ontario Police Commission

S. MacGrath, Chairman
W.T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member
T.A. Hockin, Ph.D., Member

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Ontario Police Commission is the agency of the Ontario Government mandated, under the Police Act, to ensure the viability and adequacy of policing in Ontario.

In the Province of Ontario — which has a population just over 8,800,000 and a total area of 412,582 square miles — there are one hundred and twenty-seven municipal police forces (including regions), with an aggregate authorized strength of thirteen thousand police officers. Additionally, there is the deployed Ontario Provincial Police Force, with an authorized strength of more than four thousand officers. In the calendar year 1981, policing in Ontario cost approximately seven hundred and fifty million dollars, with almost one hundred and thirteen million dollars of this amount being provided, by way of grants, from the provincial treasury.

The Ontario Police Commission was created in 1962, by an amendment to the Police Act. Responsibilities of the Ontario Police Commission are contained in Section 42, Chapter 381 of the Police Act (R.S.O. 1980), and the Regulations thereunder.

ROLE OF THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

The prime functions of the Commission are:-

Inspectorate services

Hitherto known as Advisory Services, this unit was completely reorganized in 1981 to provide for annual assessments and reviews of all police forces in the Province to ascertain their adequacy, efficiency and suitability of equipment and premises, qualifications of personnel, and policies and procedures. Additionally, the Inspectorate Services continue to provide advice, assistance and guidance to Chiefs of Police and municipal police authorities; to conduct investigations into the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of police forces.

Intelligence services

This unit has the capability to provide surveillance and communications methods to Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario (C.I.S.O.). The unit accommodates the C.I.S.O. Bureau, which coordinates the fight against organized crime.

Administrative technology (general support services)

The unit maintains criminal statistics and also provides all municipal police forces in Ontario with budget and resources data. Studies are conducted, upon request by forces, of records-keeping and dispatching.

Technical services

Through its Technical Services, the Commission ensures that all police personnel in Ontario have sufficient information and communication equipment to perform their law enforcement functions in an efficient, effective and safe manner. This is accomplished by liaison, research, consultation, grants, training, advice and review in the fields of radio communications, computer systems, police communication equipment and methods.

Police training and career development

Under the direction of the Commission, the Ontario Police College (situated in Aylmer, Ontario) provides a complete training program for all Ontario police forces, from probationary constable through to supervisory and management levels. The Commission maintains active liaison with the Canadian Police College, and serves on its advisory committee. Leadership and advice are given in relation to police hiring, training, promotion and career development of police personnel and civilian employees of all police forces in the Province.

Citizens' complaints

This unit investigates complaints against police from citizens in the Province who are not satisfied with the results of investigations of their complaints by the local police force and local police authority. Complaints cannot be made directly to the Ontario Police Commission until the first two avenues of investigation are exhausted. The O.P.C. investigation of complaints no longer applies to the Metropolitan Toronto area, which is served by an independent Public Complaints Commissioner.

Quasi-judicial function

Fulfilling its quasi-judicial function, under Section 58 of the Police Act, the Commission conducts hearings and investigations — on the conduct of, or performance of duties by, any police officer, special constable, or by-law enforcement officer; on the administration of the force; on the system of policing in any municipality; on the policing needs of any municipality. Additionally, the Commission hears, and disposes of, appeals by members of police forces, in accordance with the Police Act and the prescribed regulations.

Traffic safety research and coordination

This unit was established to coordinate the Commission's efforts to improve traffic safety programs throughout the Province. The coordinator works closely with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ontario Traffic Conference in developing long-term strategies for reducing deaths and injuries on our streets and highways. Through membership in the Ontario Traffic Safety Council, the coordinator recommends legislative and policy changes to the Solicitor General.

O.P.C. REORGANIZATION

Considerable organization restructuring occurred early in 1981. The primary objective, at the field operations level, has been to improve the level of coverage, representation and accountability of the field staff. To facilitate this, Advisory Services has been changed to Inspectorate Services; the new branch being supervised by the Chief of Inspectorate. New report mechanisms ensure that municipal forces are audited/visited on a regular basis and the findings formally documented. Each governing authority and Chief of Police is informed of the results of the inspection. Recommendations concerning improvements in the local police services are made as necessary.

Other changes in the organization of the Commission, by the designation of the following positions, enable the Commission to better perform its ever-increasing duties —

- Executive Coordinator
- General Manager — Support Services
- Professional Career Development Officer
- Chief Complaints Officer

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

At present, the Ontario Police Commission is headed by a full-time chairman, Mr. Shaun MacGrath, assisted by two part-time members, Mr. Thomas McGrenere, Q.C. and Dr. Thomas Hockin. A recent amendment to the Police Act stipulates that the Commission should consist of no fewer than three and no more than nine members.

STAFF

The Commission is made up of seventy staff members (in addition, there are eleven seconded personnel) in all units at its Toronto offices. Total staff at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer numbers ninety-four, of whom seventeen are seconded instructors from various police forces in the Province.

INSPECTORATE SERVICES

The changes to the Inspectorate Branch, begun at the end of 1980, were fully implemented by April 1981.

To increase the Ontario Police Commission presence in the municipalities, and to replace retiring staff, three new services officers were added to the Inspectorate Branch during 1981. All three are career police officers with long and varied experience in law enforcement. The appointment of a Chief of Inspectorate Services brought improved coordination and management of Inspectorate Branch functions and services.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the branch were restated to respond to the rapid changes that are occurring within the police community of Ontario. In general terms, these objectives are:-

- increased contact with the municipal police forces and related groups or individuals in each municipality (i.e., boards of commissioners of police and committees of council, crown attorneys, and the public, as necessary);
- improved accountability, by the Ontario Police Commission, to the public in general and the police in particular;
- a wider range of services and facilities in the form of policy development, guidelines, position papers, and increased involvement in programs and projects of concern to the police forces.

FUNCTIONS

The primary function of the branch is to monitor and audit police forces, to ensure that calls for service receive adequate response. The implications of this task are wide-ranging and complex, and extend from detailed studies of police operations to projections for the future. A considerable amount of time is spent investigating the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of police forces.

The illustration which follows is indicative of the roles and scope of activities during the first nine months of the branch's existence.

During the nine-month period covering the activities of the restructured Inspectorate Branch, a total of 271 visits were made to municipalities, of which 141 were repeat visits indicating the need for ongoing assistance on a variety of tasks and problems. Inspectorate personnel spent 525 days in the municipalities rendering assistance or carrying out studies and/or inspections during the nine-month period.

All regular inspections of police forces are carried out on a structured and detailed basis, and require that all major functions, practices and procedures are reviewed for adequacy and efficiency. Subsequent to each inspection a report is prepared detailing the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the visiting services officer(s). All inspection reports are subject to scrutiny by the chairman and members of the Ontario Police Commission prior to their release to the respective chief of police and his board of commissioners or committee of council. Subsequent visits include follow-up on previous recommendations to determine if corrective measures have been implemented and are effective.

The summary of activities for the period April 1/81 to December 31/81 provides further insight into other duties and services, including fourteen in-depth studies of municipal police forces, which were in response to requests from the local governing authority. Such studies often require a team approach involving other specialist groups of the Ontario Police Commission, such as radio communications, systems analysts and other support services personnel.

- Regular visits or inspections of municipal police forces
- Studies of municipal police requested by governing authorities
- Investigations involving police forces and police officers
- Assistance to Commission with inquiries under the Police Act
- Assistance to governing authorities in appointments of Chiefs, Deputies and other in-house promotions
- Assistance and advice to local governing authorities regarding police matters
- Assistance and advice to chiefs on police operations and administration
- Attendance at O.A.C.P. Zone Conferences
- Attendance at major conferences
- Assignments to special projects
- Reports on police-related subjects

ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNOLOGY

The Administrative Technology Section serves as an extension to the Inspectorate Branch in particular and other support services programs in general.

During 1981, the section carried out fourteen workload/resources studies to supplement the Inspectorate Services officers in their activities in municipal police forces. Where a study of workload and related deployment of police personnel was requested, the Administrative Technology section provided computer-assisted facilities such as:-

- gathering, compiling and analyzing information relating to the volume and frequency of incoming workload to the subject police forces;
- analyzing the police personnel and system of deployment to cope with the workload;
- developing alternative or modified deployment systems to maximize police capability.

Other services included advice and assistance relating to records management practices, standard forms and work simplification techniques.

For the seventh consecutive year, the Ontario Police Commission budget and resources information system provided computer-based management information packages to municipal police forces, police governing authorities and other government agencies. This information system provides a wide range of comparative information relating to budgets, personnel and other resources, service levels and organization. Thus, each participating police force and governing authority is able to compare its costs, resources and service levels with other forces throughout the Province.

WORD PROCESSING

In March 1981, the Ontario Police Commission introduced automated text processing to upgrade and increase its capability, to cope with the substantial increase in the agency's workload during a time of staff and budget constraints. The initial success of this equipment has prompted further exploitation of the system to automate other manual processes, such as productivity/activity schedules and inventory control. Further refinements in 1982 will also improve the productivity and timeliness and reduce associated costs in the production of crime statistics.

SOFT BODY ARMOUR

The task of coordinating the program for the production, testing and supply of approximately seventeen thousand protective vests to police officers throughout Ontario was undertaken in 1981. It is anticipated that all police officers will be equipped by the end of April 1982. The fifty percent subsidy, provided by the Ontario Government, has aided substantially in providing the police forces with an enhanced level of protection for their officers.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

FUNCTION

The Intelligence Services Branch has three primary functions:-

- the provision of and maintenance of a Province-wide communications network and a surveillance capability for the exclusive use of C.I.S.O. (Criminal Intelligence Service — Ontario) member forces, as well as providing financial assistance for joint force operations;
- training in the various aspects of organized crime and investigation of this phenomenon is provided for Ontario police forces personnel at several levels;
- support of the Provincial Bureau — C.I.S.O. through financial assistance and the supply of staff, housing and equipment.

ORGANIZATION

There are twelve members of the branch. One is responsible for the first function and one attends to the training commitment. The ten remaining are attached to the Provincial Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services — Ontario, which is housed at the Ontario Police Commission. Six are computer terminal operators (three of these six have language interpreter capabilities in Italian and Greek). Two are file reviewers, one is an analyst, and one has record keeping and clerical duties.

ACTIVITIES

The C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for the twenty-eight member forces. In addition to the Ontario Police Commission support staff (ten), it includes seven members of Ontario police forces who are on loan. These officers operate the Bureau, under the direction of the governing body, C.I.S.O., which is made up of the heads of the twenty-eight police forces and the Chairman of the Ontario Police Commission.

The workload in the Bureau has increased dramatically, particularly as a result of the acquisition of federal computer terminals — Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (A.C.I.I.S.), three Ontario Provincial Intelligence Computer terminals (O.P.I.C.), and the continual increase in the flow of information generated by the increasing number of joint force operations by C.I.S.O. forces.

The joint force operation concept has proven to be the weapon in dealing with organized criminals. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years has assisted greatly in putting into service teams of police officers which are very professional and sophisticated. A large number of arrests and charges have accrued as well as valuable intelligence gained against organized criminal organizations in this Province.

The 1981 training commitment was fulfilled through the conduct of training sessions in:-

- basic organized crime
- analysis
- senior officers familiarization
- technical surveillance courses
- physical surveillance courses

These were attended by 153 candidates, bringing the program total from April 1st, 1977 to December 31st, 1981 to 732 members of agencies associated with C.I.S.O.

During 1981, three seminars were held for members of C.I.S.O. forces:-

- mafia investigation and identification
- white collar and computer crime
- unit commanders

These seminars were attended by 150 police officers of C.I.S.O. forces.

1981 saw the continuation of the Emergency Response Coordination seminars for all police forces in Ontario, dealing with planning for emergency situations such as hostage taking, armed barricaded persons, etc. Three such seminars were attended by 173 police officers.

This program, which commenced in June 1980, has been attended by 378 senior police officers from municipal police forces and the Ontario Provincial Police. The program will be extended into 1982.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces on communications and information systems, manages programs relative to these functions and interfaces with government ministries and agencies on behalf of the Ontario Police Commission. The branch has been striving to meet the needs of Ontario forces in the rapidly developing area of information technology. Unfortunately, because of the shortage of qualified personnel in this area (this shortage is industry-wide), the branch has not been able to provide assistance as quickly as is wished; thus, some forces are now waiting for assistance. Every effort is being made to rectify this situation.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Canadian Police Information Center (C.P.I.C.) is an on-line, real time, computerized police information system which is located within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters complex in Ottawa. The system operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces in Canada.

Access to C.P.I.C. is achieved by way of a C.P.I.C. computer terminal which is connected to Ottawa by means of a private, dedicated network of high speed tele-communications lines. These terminals allow police forces to check on:-

- persons-wanted, missing, charged, prohibited, probationers, parolees;
- vehicles-stolen, wanted in connection with a crime;
- property-stolen, pawned;
- boats and motors-stolen;
- criminal records investigation and court purposes.

They also allow forces to communicate with any other forces with a terminal. This means that police forces can be alerted of any major crimes and occurrences in which they may have an interest. The system, designed to handle 20,000 transactions per hour, will normally process an enquiry in less than ten seconds.

During 1981 Ontario police forces contributed 33,467,976 transactions to C.P.I.C. Ontario police forces have 126,723 vehicle records, 530,515 persons records and 236,487 property records, for a total of 866,725 records on C.P.I.C.

Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of its own records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the C.P.I.C. files.

Within the Province of Ontario responsibility for system application and control rests with the Ontario Police Commission. Three auditor analysts, specialists in the Technical Services Branch, work with assigned police officers to conduct C.P.I.C. system audits and provide training and assistance to operators throughout the Ontario police community. During 1981, 46 municipal and regional forces were audited. Also during 1981, 692 recruits and 115 junior command students attended classes at the Ontario Police College to obtain C.P.I.C. training.

The branch is also responsible for conducting investigations in breaches of system discipline, and recommending appropriate action to the Commission. Six such investigations were completed in 1981, and were resolved satisfactorily.

FEDERAL TEMPORARY ABSENCE AND PAROLE PROGRAM

This program allows the federal institutions to notify one central agency, the Ontario Provincial Police, when inmates are released on parole or temporary absence. The O.P.P. enter these persons on C.P.I.C. and notify the appropriate police forces where the individual will be residing. The branch is still working on a similar type of system for the Provincial Correctional Services.

SUSPENDED DRIVER CONTROL CENTER

The Control center has the responsibility for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver licence information on the C.P.I.C. system. All entries are made in a manner that clearly indicates the possible enforcement action that can be taken when police contact the suspended driver.

In 1981, 123,957 driver licence suspension entries were made to the C.P.I.C. system. The approximate number of records on C.P.I.C. in this category is 130,000.

Although the volume of charges of driving while disqualified is not a statistic that can be kept at the center, its effectiveness can be seen in the other enforcement action taken by police as a result of the availability of the information. Police notified 21,658 people of their driver licence suspension in 1981 and confiscated 12,183 drivers licences, which were in the possession of suspended drivers.

The overall volume of suspensions was lower in 1981 because of the mail strike. Because suspended drivers could not be notified of their suspension by mail, in many instances the suspension period had concluded before they were notified. Policy would not allow the suspension to be on C.P.I.C. without this notification.

POLICE AUTOMATED REGISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week during 1981. The system provides Ontario police users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Center and the Ontario Government's Downsview Computing Center. This allows immediate access to the M.T.C. files from local police C.P.I.C. terminals.

Total number of queries from police forces processed during 1981 was 3,984,000, of which 1,101,516 were to the driver licence file and 2,882,484 to the vehicle registration file. The current response time to queries is approximately ten seconds.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM PROJECT

The Technical Services Branch has actively participated with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in the Vehicle Registration System Project. The project involves a redesign of the motor vehicle registration system. More specifically, it involves a change in the registration concept from the current plate-to-vehicle concept to a plate-to-owner concept. In addition, the new system will process renewals on a staggered basis throughout the year; lastly, it will interface with the Ministry of the Attorney General's unpaid fines system for the purpose of denying renewal for those registered owners with unpaid parking fines.

C.P.I.C. NETWORK MANAGEMENT

This area of responsiblity includes the disbursement of funds under a cost-sharing agreement with the Federal Government. In 1981, the provincial share of the C.P.I.C. network costs was slightly less than $620,000. The funds include the costs for the C.P.I.C. terminals and lines to the C.P.I.C. equipment strategically located throughout the Province. The network management group also looks after the installation of additional terminals required by Ontario police forces and replacement of existing terminals by newer, more modern equipment. At present, the replacement of some eighty terminals by Cathode Ray Tube-type terminals is taking place. Cathode Ray Tube terminals greatly enhance the throughput capability of the operator at the force. The group also provides for the upgrading of facilities available to enhance the use of C.P.I.C. by the forces. High speed lines, computer interface connections and micro computer-type terminals are examples.

There are 237 terminals now in operation at forces throughout the Province. In 1981, eleven terminals were added to the system; new terminal installations included Elliot Lake Police Force, Strathroy Police Force and Hanover Police Force. A micro computer-type terminal was also added to the network at Metropolitan Toronto Police Headquarters.

CONSULTING SERVICES-COMPUTER SYSTEMS

In fulfilling the mandate to promote the efficient use of computer and records technology in police forces, the Technical Services Branch supplies technical consulting services to police forces on request.

Nothing since the introduction of radio communications in 1935 has had more impact on policing in Ontario than the current influx of computer technology. Canadian police forces were thrust into the computer age in 1972 with the introduction of the C.P.I.C. system, and have not looked back since. The computer, like the radio, has become an accepted tool that police must rely on more and more each day to cope with the increased workloads, volumes of data, and threats to officer safety that continue to occur in today's society.

Initially, computers were expensive. There were other problems, but for the majority of applications one had to look no further for reasons why not to consider using one. But computer technology has advanced at a rate that is difficult to imagine. An example has been given which suggests that if the technology of flight had advanced at the same rate as computer technology, man would have landed on the moon before World War I. This rapid advance in technology has had a dramatic effect on cost, which can be illustrated by the pocket calculator market.

The combination of improved technology, reduced costs, and increased need has prompted an interest in the application of computers by smaller users in the marketplace, such as municipal police forces. The CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) report, published by the Ontario Police Commission in 1976, outlined the requirements for such a system. In 1978, the Ottawa Police Force installed a complete CADRE system, thus becoming one of the first pioneers in computer automation within the municipal police forces in Ontario. Since that time, and with the experience and knowledge provided by the Ottawa Police, many other forces have begun to show an interest.

Initially, the main enquiries received by the Ontario Police Commission were from the larger forces, but now even the smaller forces are becoming aware of the advantages of automation and are expressing an interest in involvement in the projects.

The following summary outlines the current situation of the various automation projects to date.

- Metro Toronto — Records entry system initiated in 1968. Computer aided dispatch currently being addressed for future consideration.
- Ottawa — Complete CADRE system installed in 1978, including computer aided dispatch, records entry, and mobile data terminals.
- London — Automated records entry and retrieval system operated and maintained by the city since 1976.
- Nepean — Installed Versaterm records entry system in 1978, and upgraded to Versaterm II in 1981.
- Hamilton-Wentworth Region — Installing a records entry system on I.C.L. computer hardware.
- Waterloo Region, Brantford, Guelph, Stratford — Contract awarded to I.P. Sharp of Toronto to provide a computer aided dispatch and records entry system.
- Sudbury Region, Sault Ste Marie, North Bay — Approval to prepare tender documents for North Eastern Ontario Network (N.E.O.N.) Project.
- Durham Region — Completed feasibility report and submitted to the Board of Commissioners of Police in December 1981.

The following forces also are currently involved in some stage of a computer feasibility study —

- Belleville
- Halton Region
- Kingston
- Lindsay
- Niagara Region
- Peel Region
- Peterborough
- Vanier
- Windsor

In addition to the above, several other forces have requested Ontario Police Commission assistance in initiating a computer feasibility study, and will be addressed as soon as personnel are available.

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In 1980, the Management Development Program was initiated by the branch. The program was to study potential areas for universal application relating to computerization. During 1981, a study was initiated, in conjunction with the Peel Regional Police Force, to determine the feasibility of direct data entry from police reports to a computer facility. It is anticipated the approach, if deemed feasible, would save considerable duplication of effort, and result in tangible savings to the police community. The final report is expected early in 1982.

CONSULTING SERVICES-RADIO SYSTEMS

The Communications Services section of the branch adjusted its activities and focus in 1982 in order to better serve the Ontario police community. By way of the Integrated Radio Services Program, much needed radio system consulting service continues to be provided to the police community. In 1981, systems were installed at the Timmins, Espanola, Port Hope and Elliot Lake Police Forces. In addition to the above installations, the following forces have had system acceptance tests performed — Thornbury, Hanover, Chesley, Cornwall, Espanola, Wallaceburg, Dresden, Durham, and Walkerton. The following forces have requested assistance under the Integrated Radio Service Program — Perth, Port Elgin, Southampton, Wiarton, Meaford, Shelburne, Napanee, Deseronto, Carleton Place, Penetanguishene, Renfrew and Arnprior. It is expected that assistance will be provided during the 1982/83 fiscal year to these forces.

The Communications Services Section also provides a consulting service to the Ontario police community in the general area of communications equipment, and has been asked to assist in the expansion and changes to many radio systems throughout the Province.

PROVINCE COMMON RADIO CHANNEL

The Province Common Radio Channel is a repeater channel, the purpose of which is to provide a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher or other field officers within any jurisdiction in which he may happen to find himself. Channel usage is restricted to special situations such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The Province Common Radio Channel has been implemented in 87 of the 127 municipal and regional police forces in the Province. In the next few years, it is expected that the facility will be extended to include Ontario Provincial Police districts in Southern Ontario.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE LIAISON

The initial, and most important, function of the Career Development Section of the Commission is to maintain a close liaison with the Director of the Ontario Police College, and to monitor the entire operation of that facility. To this end, the Career Development Officer makes regular visits to the College.

TRAINING PROGRAM REVIEWS

The two programs singled out for thorough review, assessment and improvement in 1981 were those affecting probationary constables and senior command officers. In concert with selected senior officers from the Ontario Provincial Police and three municipal forces, the Probationary Constables Training Program was reviewed. The review resulted in a more current program, now in effect at the College. It was recommended the program include a driver-training component. A driver-training committee submitted a recommended course of instruction to the Commission. This training package has been accepted and will be implemented in 1982.

In collaboration with the Canadian Police College, a program was developed for a management training course at the Ontario Police College. This program, known as Ontario Police Management — Level III, was offered in October. Student critique and staff assessment indicates it was a qualified success and will continue to be offered at the College on a regular basis.

OTHER POLICE-ORIENTED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

In cooperation with the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Ministry of Education appointed a Provincial Consultative Committee to advise and act as support to the Province's community colleges in order that they may offer a more viable post-secondary education to those students who wish to prepare themselves for a career in the police service. The Career Development Officer represents the Commission on that committee.

To assist police forces in crime prevention techniques and training, the Commission and the College have arranged for two-day seminars to be held at various community colleges throughout the Province. The Career Development section has assisted in the coordination and presentation of these seminars. To date, they have been held at Sir Sanford Fleming College in Peterborough and Connestoga College in Waterloo. They have been well received by the forces in these areas. A third seminar is planned, for 1982, to accommodate those forces in the northern part of the Province. This will complete the program.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

With the enactment of Ontario's Human Rights Act, the Ontario Police Commission has and is collaborating with the Ontario Human Rights

Commission to ensure that training procedures are current and adequate in this respect. A one-day seminar with Ontario Human Rights Commission personnel and senior police personnel will be held at the Ontario Police College early in 1982.

POLICE TRAINING

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE – 1981 ENROLMENT

An overall increase of 337 students was experienced in 1981 over the calendar year 1980. Since twenty fewer recruits were trained in 1981 than in 1980, the increase was attributable to senior and special courses. 1,458 recruits in both programs, and 2,310 senior and special students were trained in 1981.

Demands for special law enforcement courses from non-police enforcement branches of Ontario Government Ministries continues to increase. During 1981, three additional such courses were offered for the first time. These included programs both for Environmental and Nursing Home Investigators, as well as a special program for Ontario Driver Examiners.

In total, during 1981, thirty-six different courses and seminars were conducted at the Ontario Police College.

PROBATIONARY CONSTABLE TRAINING PROGRAM

Consistent with its commitment to provide quality training programs to all police students in Ontario, the College administration elected to conduct a total review and re-alignment of the Probationary Constable Training Program. A working group was commissioned to research the subject and prepare a report. In November 1981, the first intake of students to the revised program occurred. Certain significant modifications are here identified and summarized.

The fifteen week Parts A and B training schedule was re-aligned from ten and five weeks to nine and six weeks. Henceforth, there will be three Part A and three Part B student intakes. Each year registration for Part A will fall in February, May and October, while Part B registration will occur in January, April and September.

Previously, subject content overlapped Part A and Part B, with final examinations written on Part B. Students had rarely concluded a subject in its entirety on Part A, but will do so in the future.

Part A course content includes:-

- Introduction to law
- Powers of arrest, search, seizure and use of force
- Laws of evidence
- Traffic law
- Physical training
- Provincial Offences Act
- Crisis intervention
- Multiculturalism
- Communications
- Practical exercises
- Drug recognition
- Memo book
- Care and handling of prisoners
- Justice panel
- Credit card fraud
- Canadian Police Information center
- Defensive driving

Part B course content includes:-

- Revised statutes and police procedures
- Collision investigation
- Criminal offences
- Crime prevention
- Practical exercises
- Center of Forensic Sciences
- Protection of crime scene
- Preservation of physical evidence
- Use of Statutes
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- Physical training
- Stress management
- Police ethics
- Motorcycle gangs
- Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario

CUMULATIVE TESTING AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS

A standardized pass standing for all subjects in all programs at the Ontario Police College is 75%. Students' final academic results are dependent not only on final examinations, on which about 50% of a grade is determined, but also on a series of cumulative tests. Implementation of these on-going tests has afforded staff the opportunity to identify and counsel those students whose progress is below standard. Furthermore, students must pass every subject on both the A and B parts, if they are to graduate. Supplemental examinations may be arranged but only when no more than two subjects are failed and the student's overall average exceeds 75%. Students, whose Part A progress is inconsistent with these standards, are ineligible to return to the College for Part B.

DRIVER TRAINING COURSE

The first student intake, in the fall of 1982, will mark the commencement of a long sought program in driver training. All recruits will receive a full one-week course aimed at increasing driver skills. Emphasis will be on accident avoidance techniques, with instruction available both on the road and in the classroom. Subject matter stressed will tentatively include elements of vehicle dynamics, accident avoidance, skid control, defensive driving, emergency response, and the psychology of and techniques of safely overtaking and stopping motorists. Practical training involving a fleet of fourteen vehicles and twelve staff, including a full-time coordinator, will encompass driving manoeuvres on the course site at the College, as well as on the streets and highways in the area.

NEW PROGRAMS

While significant numbers of non-police programs are now routinely scheduled in the College Calendar, each year new requests are received from various Ontario Government Ministries. The year 1981 was no exception. Three such new courses are here described.

Driver Examiner Course—

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications has, for several years, enrolled Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Highway Carrier Inspectors at the Ontario Police College for training. In 1980, the Ministry requested that the program be expanded to include Driver Examination Center Supervisors. In 1981, a somewhat similar program was created and offered to District Driver Examiners. As with previous courses of this variety, planning and instruction was arranged jointly by College staff and Ministry personnel. Subjects taught include introduction to law, communication techniques, a substantial amount of traffic law, and procedures relating to driver examination.

Nursing Home Inspector Course —

In May 1981, at the request of the Ontario Ministry of Health, a one-week course was designed and delivered to personnel assigned an investigative function with the nursing home inspection service of the Ministry. Subjects taught include introduction to law, the laws of evidence, trial procedures, report writings and related law. Students were involved in mock court exercises on a frequent basis.

Environmental Officer Investigation Course—

At the request of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, a two-week course was designed and delivered to Environmental Investigators. The course, which commenced January 1981, consisted of relevant Provincial Statutes, investigative procedures, collection and presentation of physical evidence, laws of evidence, trial procedures, Crown Counsel Brief preparation, report writing and giving evidence in court.

SCENES-OF-CRIME OFFICER TRAINING

In November 1981, the College offered, for the first time, a Scenes-of-Crime Officer course. Training acquired by students of this six-week course has provided a functional new dimension to the process of police identification.

Many Ontario forces are too small to support a full-time identification officer, but their needs with respect to scenes-of-crime identification work are very real. It is important that someone on such a force hold reasonable skills in the matter of physical evidence collection from crime scenes. To this end, the Scenes-of-Crime course was designed.

Graduates are capable of performing basic crime scene photography but, unlike their fully qualified and permanently assigned identification officer colleagues on larger forces, they are not trained for either studio or laboratory photography. Complete instruction, however, is provided in the techniques of scenes-of-crime searches for fingerprints, footwear impressions, tool marks and all other types of impressions. In short, the trained scenes-of-crime officer will capably perform all field functions presently executed by identification officers. While results of any investigation will be handed over to identification officers for further processing and possible court presentation, a prompt and useful contribution will still have been made.

This course will also serve those forces having expressed a desire to facilitate entry into identification work in stages, through a divided Identification Course. Further training, to acquire full identification officer status, is conceivable upon the future development of a complementary Advanced Identification Course.

ONTARIO POLICE MANAGEMENT TRAINING COURSE — LEVEL III

The often-stated objective of the Ontario Police College is to provide training at all levels for Ontario police officers. In 1981, this objective was fully realized with the successful implementation of a senior officer training program.

The first Ontario Police Management Training Course — Level III was presented at the Ontario Police College in October 1981 to twenty-two senior police officers from police forces in the Province.

Each candidate to the course was a previous graduate of the Executive Development course conducted by the Canadian Police College in Ottawa. The objective of the Level III Management course is to complete this management training progression of senior officers by supplementing the Executive Development course through discussion of those problems specific to the Ontario police community.

Consistent with a formula proposed by the Ontario Police Commission, the program addressed two areas deemed crucial to an administrator of police in the Province of Ontario. The first of these involved designated factors affecting policing in Ontario. Such subjects as labour disputes, private policing, the provincial justice system, and human and civil rights were reviewed. Also studied by participants were subjects directly related to the police administrative function. These subjects included the Police Act, citizens complaints procedures, financial planning, and the police training system in the Province of Ontario. The class was further exposed to resource persons from a variety of police forces, police college staff, consultants, and representatives from government as well as the academic community.

INTELLIGENCE COURSES AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE COORDINATION SEMINARS

In addition to those intelligence courses listed in the College Calendar, a special C.I.S.O. Unit Commander Workshop was held in October 1981. Attendees included intelligence unit commanders of the twenty-eight C.I.S.O. member police forces, staff of C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau and Ontario Police Commission intelligence officers. The workshop offered exposure to new organized crime trends and direction, a consolidation of intelligence investigations and an up-date in methods of dealing with organized crime.

On three separate occasions in 1981, a series of emergency response coordination seminars was conducted to promote cooperation between forces and between trained situation commanders, hostage negotiators and technicians.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

During 1981, the physical training staff of the Ontario Police College travelled extensively throughout the Province giving senior police personnel and members of police governing authorities demonstrations relating to the correct use of the baton and the safety holster.

Also accomplished in 1981 was the publication of a complete physical activity standards manual. In future, students unable to achieve minimum College standards will not graduate until they are successful. When students, for medical or other reasons, fail to meet these published standards, and their police forces wish to retain the individuals on strength, then the standards manual will be forwarded for subsequent testing at the force level.

SELECTION EXAMINATION PROCESS

During 1981, thirty-five police forces participated in this program. At twenty-three different off-campus sites, 682 candidates were tested.

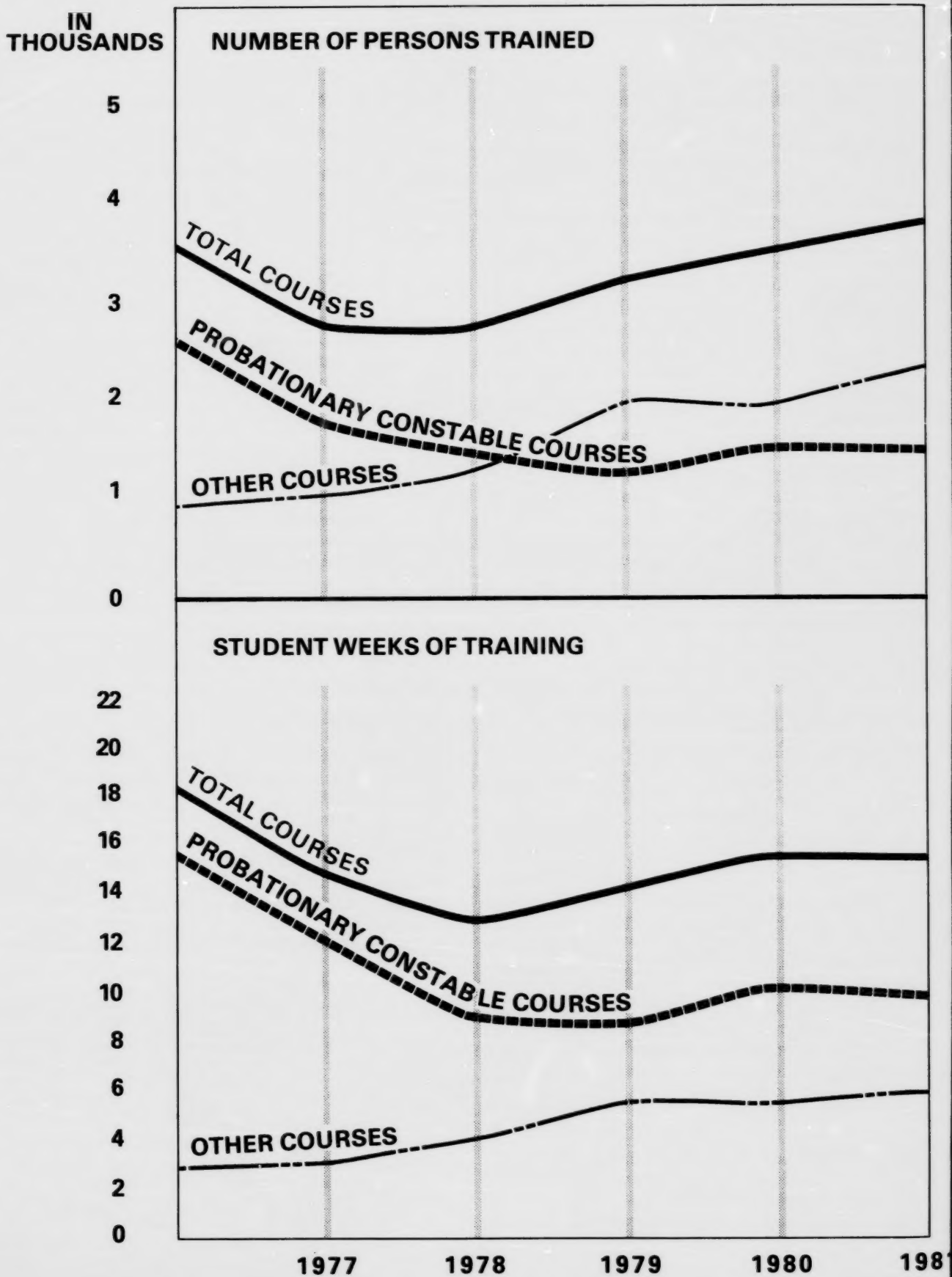
A procedural manual, fully documenting the aims and objectives of this service, was published and circulated to all police forces in 1981. Sixty-six percent of Ontario police forces actively participate in the process, with the remaining non-participants being largely composed of forces having fifteen or fewer police officers on strength.

POLICE EDUCATION CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

The Police Education Certificate Program, which commenced in the fall of 1979, in affiliation with the University of Western Ontario, is progressing well. The program combines professional police training with university studies and offers certification at three levels of achievement concluding with a Bachelor of Arts degree.

A total of 366 police officers have been enrolled to date, and six Diplomas in Police Management Studies have already been presented to successful participants.

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
TRAINING STATISTICS



TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH AND COORDINATION

The Traffic Safety Research and Coordinating Unit was established in 1979, with the objective of strengthening the Ontario Police Commission's involvement in the Province's highway safety efforts.

The coordinator of the unit has been involved in the development of a special driver training program for probationary constables at the Ontario Police College. This program is expected to commence in the fall of 1982.

An extensive survey of all existing policy guidelines, in North America, on the subject of high speed police pursuits was carried out in 1981. As a result, additional information, clarifying the existing pursuit guidelines, was made available to the police forces.

The coordinator of the Traffic Safety Research and Coordinating Unit is a member of the Solicitor General's Ontario Traffic Safety Council. In 1981, the Council actively promoted stiffer penalties for motorists who deliberately flee police. The introduction of child restraint legislation was also encouraged by the Council. The amendments to the Highway Traffic Act, passed in December, provide for a mandatory three-year suspension for motorists who flee police. Child restraint legislation is expected in 1982.

Through the traffic safety coordinator, the Ontario Police Commission has become a member of the Ontario Traffic Conference, the Traffic Safety Officers' Workshop Committee, and the Canadian Driver and Safety Education Association. The coordinator was involved in the development of a special seat-belt seminar held at Queen's Park in June, 1981. Representatives of some sixty police forces heard presentations aimed at increasing police support for seat-belt legislation. A higly effective film, "Room to Live", was shown and, subsequently, three copies were purchased for distribution to interested police forces across the Province. This loaner program has proven highly successful and will be continued in 1982.

APPEALS TO THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

In the case of a conviction of an offence under Regulation 791 under the Police Act, a police officer can direct a notice of appeal to the Commission.

The Ontario Police Commission had before it nine appeals in disciplinary matters during the year.

Offence	Police Force	Decision on Appeal	Conviction	Punishment
Neglect of Duty	Windsor	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Damage to Equipment	Sarnia	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct	Innisfil Twp.	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Neglect of Duty	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Unlawful or Unnecessary Exercise of Authority	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Neglect of Duty	Durham Region	Returned for a rehearing under Reg. 791/81		
Neglect of Duty	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed

HEARINGS

The Ontario Police Commission may investigate, enquire into and report upon the conduct of or performance of duties by any police officer, special constable or by-law enforcement officer, the administration of any police force, the system of policing any municipality, and the policing needs of any municipality.

The Ontario Police Commission conducted one hearing in 1981, under Section 58 of the Police Act, into the Town of Kincardine.

Where a council does not agree with a board of commissioners of police on the estimates or on the adequacy of the number of members of the police force, or the accommodation, equipment, etc. for the use and maintenance of the force, the Commission shall determine the question after a hearing.

The Ontario Police Commission conducted two such hearings, under Section 14(3) of the Police Act, on application from the Town of Picton and the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

The Citizen Complaint Control Program, which commenced in 1978, has been continued and has been in effect for all police forces in the Province although, with the establishment of the Office of Public Complaints Commissioner for Metropolitan Toronto, it will cease to function for "conduct" complaints within that one jurisdiction.

Hereunder is a recapitulation of recorded citizen

complaints against the police which illustrates the volume in each category and the various dispositions. Comparable data for 1980 is included in the table.

TYPE OF COMPLAINT	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1981	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1980
Excessive use of force	874	853
Harassment	153	105
Improper conduct	1,129	1,180
Inadequate service	437	489
Miscellaneous others	192	241
Total complaints	2,785	2,868

The complaints were disposed of as follows:

	1981	1980
Resolved (settled by discussion and explanation of procedures)	1484	2092
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	797	770
Exonerated (Complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or was justified)	528	518
Not sustained (Evidence to either prove or disprove allegation cannot be produced)	758	918
Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	246	296
Sustained in part (evidence supports only part of allegation)	107	164
Pending (still under investigation at end of reporting period)	461	178

NOTE: The greater number of dispositions than complaints received is the result of double scoring, i.e., cases may be "resolved" but at the same time may be scored as "unfounded", "exonerated", "not sustained" or "sustained".

In those cases where complaints were sustained the following action was taken.

	1981	1980
Officers charged (Criminal Code)	92	153
Officers charged (Police Act)	53	44
Officers otherwise disciplined	289	291

During 1981 there were 196 citizen complaints which were brought to the attention of the Commission for action or review. Following is a two year recapitulation of those complaints:

	1981	1980
Excessive use of force	17	27
Harassment	24	22
Improper conduct	63	56
Inadequate service	92	99
Miscellaneous other complaints		17
Totals	196	221

Total complaints recorded against the police decreased by 83 or 3.4%. The number of cases in which complainants found it necessary to request the Commission for a review decreased by 25 from 221 to 196, or 8.8%.

This reflects favourably upon the effectiveness of the procedure. Much credit is due to Chiefs of Police, Boards of Commissioners of Police, Councils, as well as to the Commissioner and Senior Officers of the Ontario Provincial Police for the manner in which they have responded to this program.

POLICE PURSUITS

During 1981, the Commission continued its program of monitoring police pursuits. The following are the results:-

Total number of pursuits	1885	
		% of total
No. of pursuits abandoned	385	20.4%
No. of pursuits resulting in death	5	.26%
No. of pursuits resulting in injury	171	9.07%
No. of pursuits resulting in property damage	469	24.88%
No. of cases in which firearms involved	30	1.59%
No. of drivers impaired by alcohol	425	22.54%
No. of drivers impaired by drugs	13	.68%
No. of citizens killed	8	
No. of police killed	0	
No. of citizens injured	183	
No. of police injured	59	
Citizens' property damage	$882,622	
Police property damage	$233,096	
Charges laid against citizens (Criminal Code)	1955	
(Highway Traffic Act)	674	
(Other)	21	
Charges laid against officers (Police Act)	4	

The following are reasons given for commencing the pursuits:-

Careless or dangerous driving	361	19.17%
Impaired driving	147	7.79%
Stolen vehicle	200	10.61%
Suspect serious criminal offence	228	12.09%
Suspended driver	49	2.29%
Speeding	519	27.53%

Disobey traffic signal or traffic officer	149	7.90%
Fail to remain at accident scene	36	1.90%
Other traffic offences	196	10.39%

Because this is the first full year in which the control system has been in effect, there is no earlier data against which to compare the results. However, in the last six months of 1980, similar data was collected. In that period, 10.6% of total pursuits were abandoned. The above analysis indicates that abandoned pursuits amounted to 20.4% of the total. This is an encouraging sign that more care is being exercised in continuing to pursue in cases where the danger outweighs the reason for the pursuit.

Also completed during 1981 was an extensive survey of laws, regulations and guidelines in existence throughout Canada, the United States and its territories. The result of this survey was a finding that, in general, the existing Ontario guidelines were adequate. However, there were instances in which it was found that certain refinements to our guidelines would enhance their effectiveness. Accordingly, they were rewritten; the revised guidelines will be disseminated to all police authorities in Ontario early in 1982.

USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY ONTARIO POLICE OFFICERS

Regulation 790 under the Police Act regulates the type of firearms, ammunition and other tactical weapons to be used by Ontario forces, as well as providing for the investigation of all cases when service firearms are used by officers. The following table depicts the number of cases in which persons have been killed or injured as a result of the use of firearms by police officers in Ontario in the past five years.

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Fatalities	1	7	7	5	3
Woundings	10	10	12	7	9

Each of these instances has been thoroughly investigated, reviewed by the respective Chiefs of Police, Boards or Councils, reviewed by the Ontario Police Commission and submitted to the Solicitor General. Coroner's inquests have been held in the appropriate situations and criminal prosecutions entered whenever warranted.

A review of existing control procedures in other jurisdictions indicates that the control process in Ontario is superior to others. The recently completed Greenwood Report on the subject of the police use of firearms is currently under study with a view to achieving some further enhancement of the program.

CRIME PREVENTION

Although the Ontario Police Commission is not equipped with resource capabilities to mount a major crime prevention offensive, the Commission does collaborate with the Crime Prevention Committee of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and the Consultation Service of the Solicitor General Canada, and attempts to monitor the programs being pursued by local police initiatives. Some of the programs are as follows:-

- project crime prevention
- block parent program
- operation identification
- operation provident
- fraudulent cheque prevention
- robbery prevention
- teachers guide to citizenship and crime prevention
- you and the law
- personal security
- home security
- operation aware

CRIME TRENDS

Analysis of crime statistics, based on returns from municipal and regional police forces in Ontario during 1981 reflects a downward trend in what has been a steady increase over the past several years. The rate of increase in all criminal offences during 1981 is projected to between one and three percent, well below the national average and well below the approximate 10% increase in 1980.

The increase was smaller in crimes of violence or crimes against persons (approximately one percent) than in property crimes, which have increased in the three to four percent range. This downward trend was in evidence despite a marked increase of more than fifteen percent in homicides.

It is possible that earlier projected census indicators, which suggested a diminishing population of juveniles and young adults, is beginning to be felt. At the same time, one cannot discount the tremendous efforts of many of the police forces to concentrate on preventive or pro-active policing.

1981 INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE OPERATION OF POLICE FORCES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FORCE	POLICE STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET
Municipal Police	12,934	$557,808,864
Ontario Provincial Police	4,055	195,765,000
	16,989	$753,573,864
Per Capita Cost (Based on reported population figure of 8,803,680)	$85.60	

	TOTAL OF MUNICIPAL FORCES (127)	METRO, REGIONS, CITIES (36)	VILLAGES, TOWNS, etc. (91)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	7,073,680	6,522,279	551,401
Police Budget	$557,808,864	$523,204,501	$34,604,363
Police Strength	12,934	12,071	863
Per Capita Cost	78.86	80.22	62.76
	1/547 OR 1.83 per 1,000	1/540 OR 1.85 per 1,000	1/639 OR 1.56 per 1,000

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 19 years, 151 municipal police forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of police forces during the years 1962 to 1981, inclusive:

1962 — 278	1972 — 179
1963 — 270	1973 — 162
1964 — 280	1974 — 131
1965 — 268	1975 — 128
1966 — 262	1976 — 128
1967 — 225	1977 — 128
1968 — 216	1978 — 128
1969 — 207	1979 — 128
1970 — 205	1980 — 127
1971 — 179	1981 — 127

COMPARATIVE TABLES — MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

	Jan. 1st 1980	Jan. 1st 1981	Jan. 1st 1982
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	25	25	26
Towns	70	70	70
Townships	12	13	12
Villages	11	9	9
Total:	128	127	127

COMPARATIVE TABLES — MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH

	Jan. 1st 1980	Jan. 1st 1981	Jan. 1st 1982
-1 Member Forces	2	1	1
2-5 Member Forces	30	26	26
6-9 Member Forces	27	30	30
10-14 Member Forces	14	13	14
15-19 Member Forces	11	12	13
20-24 Member Forces	8	9	6
25-49 Member Forces	8	8	9
50-99 Member Forces	10	9	9
100 Plus Member Forces	18	19	19
Total:	128	127	127

Of the total number of organized municipal police forces in the Province on January 1, 1982, 57 (45 percent) represent forces of 9 members or less

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES PERSONNEL (December 31, 1981)

Total authorized strength of municipal forces	12,934
Changes — 1981	
Hired	637
Left forces	478
Reasons for Leaving Force	
Retired	145
Dismissed	12
Resignation requested	32
To join another force	57
Dissatisfied with salary or working conditions	11
Other reasons	198
Deceased	23
Total	478

POLICING COSTS

The steadily rising cost of police operation is shown in the total of police budgets in the Province for past years.

YEAR	MUNICIPAL	O.P.P.	TOTAL
1971	138,660,692	61,181,000	199,841,692
1972	162,356,740	66,947,000	229,303,740
1973	185,432,165	76,577,000	262,009,265
1974	221,057,815	84,591,000	305,648,815
1975	276,636,635	98,633,000	375,269,635
1976	322,277,709	110,328,000	432,605,709
1977	368,051,940	136,856,500	504,908,440
1978	403,793,420	146,178,000	549,971,420
1979	439,702,766	158,822,000	598,524,766
1980	480,318,949	184,671,750	664,990,699
1981	557,808,864	195,765,000	753,573,864

The major portion of the increase is due to the increased salaries paid to police officers.

STATISTICS – ONTARIO MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

1981	POPULATION	POLICE STRENGTH	CIVILIAN STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET	CAPITA COST	POPULATION INDEX
Alexandria	3,347	5	–	204,982	61.24	1/669
Alliston	4,675	7	1	283,979	60.74	1/668
Amherstburg	8,500	12	1	483,300	56.86	1/708
Anderdon Twp.	4,716	6	1	285,751	60.59	1/786
Arnprior	5,772	10	–	374,141	64.82	1/577
Atikokan	4,703	11	1	446,948	95.03	1/428
Aylmer	5,207	8	1	317,981	61.07	1/651
Barrie	45,000	53	13	2,214,866	49.22	1/849
Belleville	35,102	63	11	2,651,773	75.54	1/557
Bradford	7,700	9	5	355,557	46.18	1/856
Brantford	73,055	107	29	5,169,445	70.76	1/683
Brockville	19,973	37	8	1,194,271	59.79	1/540
Cardinal	1,701	3	–	67,000	39.39	1/567
Carleton Place	6,500	8	1	301,858	46.44	1/813
Chatham	40,256	68	9	2,639,639	65.57	1/592
Chesley	1,876	2	–	71,241	37.98	1/938
Clinton	3,123	5	–	186,850	59.83	1/625
Cobourg	11,222	20	5	810,254	72.20	1/561
Colchester S.	8,000	10	1	425,451	53.18	1/800
Collingwood	12,500	17	6	732,400	58.59	1/735
Cornwall	46,221	79	13	3,174,599	68.68	1/585
Deep River	5,361	7	1	240,256	44.82	1/766
Deseronto	1,666	3	1	115,398	69.27	1/555
Dresden	2,544	4	–	129,830	51.03	1/636
Dryden	6,455	14	6	662,072	102.57	1/461
Durham	2,500	4	–	143,344	57.34	1/625
Durham Regional	279,161	386	68	16,728,394	59.92	1/723
Elliot Lake Twp.						
Espanola	6,550	8	4	448,531	68.48	1/819
Essex	6,240	7	1	309,479	49.60	1/891
Exeter	3,600	6	1	236.928	65.81	1/600
Fergus	5,927	10	1	385,284	65.01	1/593
Fort Frances	8,787	19	6	881,662	100.34	1/462
Gananoque	4,900	10	2	341,978	69.79	1/490
Gloucester	72,000	84	14	3,576,935	49.68	1/857
Goderich	7,480	10	6	418,722	55.98	1/748
Guelph	73,751	114	17	4,595,132	62.31	1/647
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional	33,417	74	23	3,617,988	108.27	1/452
Halton Regional	247,311	282	103	13,442,750	54.36	1/877
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional	410,045	682	136	31,572,920	77.00	1/601
Hanover	6,161	10	5	401,057	65.10	1/616
Harriston	2,000	4	–	99,400	49.70	1/500
Hastings	1,050	1	–	27,837	26.51	1/105
Hawkesbury	9,660	16	1	623,000	64.49	1/604
Ingersoll	8,252	12	4	526,757	63.83	1/688
Innisfil Twp.	12,400	20	6	972,223	78.41	1/620
Kapuskasing	11,969	15	5	753,260	62.93	1/798
Kemptville	2,500	4	1	135,000	54.00	1/625
Kenora	9,640	24	7	1,034,400	107.30	1/402
Kincardine	6,000	9	1	349,133	58.19	1/667
Kingston	62,139	110	21	3,675,071	59.14	1/565
Kingsville	5,170	8	–	336,475	65.08	1/646
Kirkland Lake	12,740	16	5	518,840	40.73	1/796
Lakefield	2,302	4	–	148,104	64.34	1/576
Leamington	12,154	17	5	732,667	60.29	1/715
Lindsay	14,000	22	3	882,893	63.06	1/636
Listowel						
London	265,114	322	135	15,422,230	58.17	1/823
Marathon Twp.	2,317	6	1	267,129	115.29	1/386
Meaford	4,300	7	–	234,726	54.59	1/614
Mersea Twp.	4,462	6	1	241,916	54.22	1/744
Metro Toronto	2,132,373	5,402	1,446	231,700,659	108.66	1/395
Michipicoten Twp.	4,594	11	1	449,540	97.85	1/418

STATISTICS – ONTARIO MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

1981	POPULATION	POLICE STRENGTH	CIVILIAN STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET	CAPITA COST	POPULATION INDEX
Midland	12,008	17	5	611,600	50.93	1/706
Milverton	1,500	2	–	60,500	40.34	1/750
Mitchell	2,760	5	1	205,100	74.31	1/552
Mount Forest	3,425	5	–	160,000	46.72	1/685
Napanee	4,884	8	4	311,000	63.68	1/611
Nepean	84,000	111	27	4,633,777	55.16	1/757
New Liskeard	5,490	7	1	295,724	53.87	1/784
Niagara Regional	369,624	555	157	25,740,023	69.64	1/666
North Bay	52,000	89	24	4,125,842	79.34	1/584
Norwich	2,250	4	–	150,300	66.80	1/563
Orangeville	13,400	19	8	864,772	64.54	1/705
Orillia	24,000	38	10	1,562,710	65.11	1/632
Ottawa	301,567	598	192	27,844,100	92.33	1/504
Owen Sound	19,637	38	5	1,177,248	59.95	1/517
Palmerston	2,100	3	–	130,041	61.92	1/700
Paris	7,200	11	1	434,610	60.36	1/655
Parry Sound	6,050	9	–	358,727	59.29	1/672
Peel Regional	458,700	659	192	29,478,981	64.27	1/696
Pembroke	13,809	21	7	921,959	66.77	1/658
Penetanguishene	5,388	9	1	301,150	55.89	1/599
Perth	5,700	9	5	333,000	58.42	1/633
Peterborough	61,258	107	18	4,020,263	65.63	1/573
Petrolia	4,262	7	4	330,280	77.49	1/609
Picton						
Point Edward	2,400	6	1	232,000	96.67	1/400
Port Elgin	6,000	8	1	323,827	53.97	1/750
Port Hope	10,280	15	6	588,559	57.25	1/685
Prescott	4,757	9	1	326,107	68.55	1/529
Red Rock Twp.	1,530	3	–	100,555	65.72	1/510
Renfrew	8,354	13	1	510,742	61.14	1/643
St. Clair Beach	2,829	4	–	155,811	55.08	1/707
St. Marys	4,750	7	–	298,777	62.90	1/679
St. Thomas	28,000	43	8	1,642,968	58.68	1/651
Sandwich West Twp.	13,980	17	6	741,379	53.03	1/822
Sarnia	49,764	97	12	3,764,575	75.65	1/513
Sarnia Twp.	19,749	19	7	691,040	34.99	1/1039
Sault Ste. Marie	83,000	121	24	5,454,560	65.72	1/686
Seaforth	2,100	4	–	157,505	75.00	1/525
Shelburne	2,850	5	–	167,635	58.82	1/570
Smiths Falls	8,900	15	3	494,816	55.60	1/593
Southampton	2,800	5	1	183,675	65.60	1/560
Stirling	1,600	2	–	55,000	34.38	1/800
Stratford	26,292	41	14	1,527,857	58.11	1/641
Strathroy	8,500	12	5	421,816	49.63	1/708
Sturgeon Falls	6,208	9	1	405,073	65.25	1/690
Sudbury Regional	156,000	220	46	9,669,627	61.98	1/709
Tavistock	1,800	3	–	126,000	70.00	1/600
Terrace Bay Twp.	2,600	6	1	294,941	113.44	1/433
Thornbury	1,634	3	–	75,050	45.93	1/545
Thunder Bay	113,000	184	35	7,589,900	67.17	1/614
Tilbury	4,250	8	1	342,000	80.47	1/531
Tillsonburg	10,000	19	8	847,261	84.73	1/526
Timmins	46,000	71	24	3,222,724	70.06	1/648
Trenton	14,849	27	6	963,506	64.89	1/550
Tweed	1,641	2	–	58,643	35.74	1/821
Vanier	19,098	39	8	1,432,478	75.01	1/490
Walkerton	4,667	7	4	328,166	70.32	1/667
Wallaceburg	11,150	22	4	830,215	74.46	1/507
Waterloo Regional	312,220	436	94	19,659,700	62.97	1/716
Wiarton	2,062	4	1	129,080	62.60	1/516
Windsor	196,512	360	78	13,634,367	69.39	1/546
Wingham	2,870	5	1	199,500	69.51	1/574
Woodstock	26,363	40	7	1,634,970	62.02	1/659
York Regional	246,517	340	46	13,089,200	53.10	1/725
Total (Municipal and Regional Forces)	7,073,680	12,934	3,270	557,808,864		
O.P.P.	1,730,000	4,055	1,225	195,765,000	113.16	1/427

Ontario Provincial Police

The Senior Establishment as of 31 December 1981

Commissioner
J.L. Erskine

Deputy Commissioner
Operations
J.S. Kay
(acting)

Deputy Commissioner
Services
K.W. Grice

Assistant Commissioners

G.A.A. DuGuid
Management

R.A. Ferguson
Special Services

J.C. McKendry
Traffic (acting)

J.W. Lidstone
Field

E.S. Loree
Staff Services

C.A. Naismith
Staff Development

Chief Superintendents

A.N. Chaddock
Management

A.T. Eady
Staff Services

A.W. Goard
Special Services

J.A. MacPherson
Policy Analysis

D.L. Dowser
Traffic (acting)

V.C. Welsh
Field

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces, maintaining a criminal investigation branch, maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the Province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the Province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

Policing services in 1981 were provided over some 992,937 square kilometres of rural area and on 22,307 kilometres of King's Highway. The Force was also responsible for policing the vast majority of the 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario's waterways. In addition, the Force policed 12 municipalities on a contract basis.

As of 31 December 1981, the Force had a strength of 4,025 uniformed members and 1,182 civilian personnel.

In 1981, the Force handled 92,775 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, a decrease of 2.3 per cent over 1980. Crimes against persons increased by 0.5 per cent and there was no change in homicide offences. Crimes against property decreased by 2.9 per cent with the majority of offences in this category showing a decrease.

During 1981, 32,131 Criminal Code (non-traffic) charges were laid against 24,809 persons. In addition, 26,697 charges were laid against 17,390 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 369,839 charges under the Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations related to traffic enforcement were laid.

There were 6,727 persons charged with offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code. Cases relating to drug offences and Indian Act offences accounted for the majority.

During the year, 439,803 persons were charged with offences under provincial statutes. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for almost 96 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents decreased by 3.0 per cent. Fatal accidents decreased by 3.6 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury decreased by 0.5 per cent.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

A Policy Analysis Secretariat serves the Commissioner and his senior staff in the development of policies for the operation, administration and training of the OPP providing a more effective and meaningful input into the policy role of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

The specific responsibilities of the Secretariat are:

- to undertake the policy analysis of all matters directed to the Secretariat by the Commissioner;
- to continually monitor and identify areas requiring the development of remedial policy initiatives;
- to assist the Commissioner and his senior staff to respond to policy initiative requests from the Ministry Office; and
- to monitor, through the Freedom of Information Officer, the proposed Freedom of Information legislation for its impact on the policing function.

During 1981, the Policy Analysis Secretariat undertook to study and reply to 63 assignments. These consisted of study papers, ongoing projects and assistance to other branches and agencies. In excess of 70 articles such as proposed legislative changes, police periodicals, police and governmental annual reports and other publications were also reviewed by the Secretariat.

OPERATIONS

Field Division

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the Province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,787 criminal occurrences and 345 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,958 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crimes, resulting in the identification of 383 persons.

They made 283 successful comparisons of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits. In addition, 1,163 charts and crime scene drawings were made for presentation in the courts. Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of explosives and explosive devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded to 251 occurrences pertaining to explosives.

Field Administration Branch

Field Administration Branch provides administrative assistance to the 16 OPP districts. The Branch is responsible for manpower deployment, administration of the Field budget, the Detachment

Planning Program, preparation of Force disciplinary hearings under the Police Act as well as the Helicopter, Indian and Municipal Policing and Field Audit Sections.

Field Audit Section

Members of this Section are responsible for the auditing of law enforcement reports submitted by members of the Force and coordinating requests for information and investigations from other ministries and the National Parole Board. In 1981, the Section scrutinized 2,372 reports of major occurrences and visited numerous detachments to ensure compliance with established Force policy.

Helicopter Section

The Helicopter Section consists of a civilian senior air engineer and 4 Force-member pilots utilizing 2 Force-owned helicopters, one, a Bell 206L Long Ranger, and the other, a Bell 206B Jet Ranger. They are used in all aspects of law enforcement as well as for search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were utilized in 602 occurrences, logging a total of 1,349 hours flying time. Of significance, is the success achieved in search and rescue occurrences in which 15 persons lost in remote areas of the Province were located.

Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section

The Force administers the Indian Policing Program with Force members also serving to some degree as supervisors of those assigned special constable status. This Section provides administrative and liaison services. Two aircraft are utilized to patrol the northeastern and northwestern sections of the Province providing back-up policing services to Indian reserves not accessible by land.

Federal/Provincial Indian Policing Program

In this program, native people from various Indian reserves in the Province are appointed special constables and they assist the OPP in carrying out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves. Non-Indians acceptable to Band Councils are also appointed to police certain reserves.

As of 31 December 1981, there were 118 special constables policing 58 reserves throughout the Province.

The Force also maintains a regular detachment at Grassy Narrows Reserve and sub-detachments on the Shoal Lake and Islington Reserves.

Municipal Policing

During the year, there were contracts for policing 11 municipalities in effect as well as a special contract with the Regional Municipality of Peel for policing an area in their jurisdiction.

Field Support Services Branch

The function of the Field Support Services Branch is to administer and coordinate those services that provide direct support to the Field operation. This includes the selection, training, equipping and monitoring of Auxiliary Police Units, Underwater Search and Recovery Units, Tactics and Rescue Units, OPP Pipes and Drums Band; monitoring of Explosives Disposal Units functions and Canine Search and Rescue Units operations; liaising with OPP Training Branch for selection of personnel for specialized courses and coordinating flood control information with the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Canine Search and Rescue Unit

The OPP has 12 Canine Search and Rescue Teams located throughout the Province at London, Brantford, Mount Forest (two teams), Barrie, Peterborough, Casselman, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine, Nipigon and Kenora.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searching for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property.

The teams responded to 1,071 occurrences during the year and presented 240 public demonstrations.

Explosives Disposal Units

As of 31 December 1981, there were 45 members located at district headquarters throughout the Province and at General Headquarters trained in the recovery and disposal of explosives.

During the year, the units responded to 251 occurrences which included 146 recovery of explosives incidents, 12 hazardous chemicals incidents, 58 bomb threats and 35 other explosive related incidents.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544, comprised of 17 units with an authorized complement of 32 members each, located in Districts 1 to 12. As of 31 December 1981, the actual strength was 470. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1981, auxiliary members served a total of 54,292 hours of cruiser patrol.

Pipes and Drums Band

The band has a strength of 22 uniformed members. During 1981, the band continued to receive requests for its services at public gatherings and Force-related functions, 58 of which were accommodated. Eighty-four requests had to be refused due to other commitments.

The major functions at which the band appeared in 1981 were the World Curling Championships (Silver Broom), London, Ontario, the Ontario Provincial Police Auxiliary Mass Inspection, Kingston, Ontario and Canada Day celebrations, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.

The band assisted at the funeral of Provincial Constable Richard Verdecchia, murdered while on duty.

Tactics and Rescue Unit

Six Tactics and Rescue Teams are strategically located throughout the Province at London, Barrie, Perth, North Bay, Mount Forest and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with armed/barricaded persons, snipers, terrorists and in hijacking, kidnapping and hostage taking incidents. In addition to providing support service for our Field personnel, they are also available to assist other police forces on request.

During the year, the Teams responded to 77 calls for assistance. These included 9 hostage situations and 21 armed/barricaded persons as well as drug raids where violence was suspected, bush searches for armed or missing persons, high value load escorts, personal security for visiting dignitaries and court security. The expertise of these highly trained members is reflected in the fact that all incidents involving the Tactics and Rescue Unit were brought to a successful conclusion.

Underwater Search and Recovery Unit

The OPP Underwater Search and Recovery Teams, located in 15 of our 16 districts, now consist of 45 fully equipped members. The teams were involved in 174 operational dives during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

TRAFFIC DIVISION

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing various traffic related enforcement programs, such as selective traffic enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft, special traffic enforcement vehicles and the A.L.E.R.T. (Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester) program. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle accidents in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of accidents.

Traffic Investigation Branch

This function evaluates and assists in the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program throughout the Force. To this end, the Branch assists and supervises the utilization of radar, A.L.E.R.T., selective law enforcement vehicles, commercial motor vehicle enforcement vehicles, plus breathalyzer and motorcycle training. The aircraft patrol is also centrally administered by this Branch.

Branch personnel are active in federal and provincial organizations related to traffic problems as well as investigating traffic accidents and occurrences of a serious nature.

The Branch also functions as a clearing house for traffic related queries from the Force and the public with regard to traffic accidents, laws, enforcement and other related subjects.

A.L.E.R.T. Program

The A.L.E.R.T. (Alcohol Level Evaluation Raodside Tester) program, which commenced in 1979 in an effort to reduce the number of drinking drivers and serious accidents on highways, was further expanded in 1981. Utilizing 201 A.L.E.R.T. Units, 12,923 tests were conducted.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Program

In response to a continuing number of founded complaints from the motoring public regarding speed and other violations by commercial vehicle traffic, the Force continued its special program which involved the use of unmarked cars equipped with hand held radar and uniform car interceptors on highways in Southern Ontario.

During the year, the Force continued to operate its commercial motor vehicle 'stop check' project at a number of Ministry of Transportation and Communications weigh scale sites across the province. A high level of rapport was manifested between OPP and M.T.C. personnel and the results of their endeavours were gratifying.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air Patrol

During 1981, the Force operated 5 aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Hamilton, Markham, Midland and Ottawa to provide aerial surveillance on numerous highways specially marked for this type of enforcement. Enforcement from the air resulted in

17,487 hazardous moving charges being laid and 2,216 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every 5 minutes. In addition, the air patrol rendered assistance in 6 investigations of a criminal nature.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 13,214 drivers through the use of intoxicants, accounted for 25,214 of the total number of traffic related Criminal Code charges. This is an increase of 8.6 per cent over 1980.

There were 368,131 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1981, resulting in 355,573 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 96.6 per cent which indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways, members of the Force operated 232 radar units on a selective basis. The use of radar equipment resulted in 188,032 charges, an increase of 12.5 percent from the 1980 total charges.

A total of 628 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 137 Breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

During the year, technicians interviewed 16,226 drivers an increase of 6 percent of the 1980 total, of which 1,147 refused to take the test. These statistics include interviews conducted for municipal police agencies.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Selective

To assist in the quality control of traffic enforcement, 53 selective vehicles were used in Districts 1 to 17 inclusive. Each unit travelled an average 5,227 kilometres per month.

Motor Vehicle Accidents — Highways

In 1981, OPP personnel investigated a total of 74,088 highway accidents. Of that number, 36,943 were classified as reportable-property damage only (damage in excess of $400), 16,389 were classified as non-reportable (damage under $400), 20,098 involved injury to 31,815 persons and 758 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 910 persons.

The total of 74,088 accidents represents a decrease of 3.0 per cent from the 1980 total of 76,337. The number of personal injury accidents represents a decrease of 0.5 per cent from the 1980 total of 20,198. Fatal accidents decreased by 3.6 per cent from the 1980 total of 786. The number of persons killed decreased by 4.0 per cent from the 1980 total of 947 persons.

Precision Motorcycle Riding Team

This team, known as the "Golden Helmets", consists of 18 Force members selected on a volunteer basis. The riders receive special training on the intricate manoeuvres utilized during their performances.

During the year, the team appeared at numerous fall fairs and functions providing 18 performances at 15 different locations including participation in the Oktoberfest Parade in Kitchener.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1981, a total of 28,161 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles decreased in 1981 to 442 compared to 523 in 1980. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps decreased to 14, a decrease of 54.8 percent of the 1980 total. Persons injured decreased 14.6 percent to 287 in 1981 compared to the 1980 figure. A total of 1,699 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. During 1981, a new branch was created when the Support Services Section of the Intelligence Branch became the Operational Services Branch. This occurred because of the increased demand for tactical enforcement and specialized support services. Members of the six branches within the Division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

During 1981, Special Services Division initiated a series of Computer Crime Conferences. Business executives from all elements of the private sector were invited to attend OPP sponsored day long conferences aimed at the prevention of computer crime opportunities. The Conferences are continuing and it is hoped that, through the meetings themselves and extensive media coverage, thousands of members of the business community will become aware of this new criminal opportunity and as a result will take special efforts to implement computer security measures within their businesses.

Anti-Rackets Branch

"White Collar" crime, including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and

forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds, credit cards and currency are investigated by Anti-Rackets personnel.

Dealing with all aspects of this responsibility, 306 new investigations were commenced during the year and 191 investigations were carried over from the previous year. Court proceedings during 1981 included the disposition of 494 charges against 71 persons who had been charged in previous years. There were 950 criminal charges laid in 1981 against 105 persons. Offences cleared by charge or otherwise totalled 3,925. Convictions were registered against 97 persons on 454 charges and a further 137 persons are still before the courts on a total of 1,400 charges. Total fines assessed amounted to $34,975.00.

The total loss to victims of frauds and related crimes investigated by the Branch in 1981 was $48,056,361.00. Restitution ordered by the courts amounted to $118,849.00 and voluntary restitution of $98,729.00 has been made.

The total counterfeit currency uttered and seized in 1981 amounted to $175,932.25 as compared to $63,964.00 in 1980. American currency accounted for $170,460.00 of the total uttered and seized.

Criminal Investigation Branch

Detective Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch supervise the investigation of serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape and armed robbery within OPP jurisdiction. They also provide the same service, upon request, to municipal police forces in Ontario.

They are called upon to probe allegations of irregularities at all levels of government and provide expertise on behalf of the Chief Coroner of Ontario in preparing for inquests of a controversial nature or those having major public impact.

Investigators were detailed to 171 new assignments during the year. This is in addition to investigations carried over from previous years. Current year assignments included 44 murders, 1 non-culpable homicide, 9 attempted murders, 8 suicides, 11 suspicious deaths, 14 armed robberies and 3 hostage situations.

Intelligence Branch

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity and, through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, their associates and activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action. Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces, nationally and internationally.

Analytical Section

This Section maintains operational intelligence files, handles inquiries related to these files, prepares and updates charts and graphs of criminal associations and activities, identifies relationships among key criminal figures and provides an exchange of analytical techniques with other members of the intelligence community. During 1981, analytical activities totalled 128.

Field Intelligence Units

These Units are presently located at Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, London, Windsor, North Bay and the Toronto International Airport. Their function is to gather timely and accurate intelligence information on major criminals in their respective areas, maintain liaison with other law enforcement agencies and self-initiate action against active criminals and members of organized crime. The Units are continuing to direct their intelligence gathering efforts in a more proactive mode.

General Investigations Section

This Section conducts strategic intelligence investigations, inquiries and background probes of specific individuals and corporations to identify crime involvement or criminal activity. During the year, 867 investigations were conducted and 369 reports submitted.

Major Criminal Research Section

This Section investigates major organized crime figures in the Province and the presence of those who are visitors from outside the Province. Information is developed and coordinated in concert with other police forces having jurisdiction in Ontario. During the year, the Section handled a total of 1,025 occurrences requiring investigation and assistance.

Special Squad Section

The objective of this Section is to coordinate intelligence information on all criminally active motorcycle gangs in the Province of Ontario. Numerous requests for lectures from an increasing number of law enforcement and related agencies demonstrates the level of expertise of this squad. In 1981, 96 investigations were conducted, 20 special undercover assignments carried out and 37 lectures presented.

Operational Services Branch

The objective of this Branch is to provide an operational support service to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance coordination, surreptitious photography, physical surveillance, polygraph and computer services. These services are provided for all Branches and Divisions of the Force and municipal agencies upon request.

Computer Services Section

The function of this Section is to provide a computerized information retrieval service to the police intelligence community within the Province of Ontario. Computer terminals are provided to Special Services Branches and Field Units, the Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario, and selected Joint Force Operations.

Equipment Maintenance and Development Section

The function of this Section is the research and development of audio interception and visual surveillance equipment. An elaborate inventory of unique and specialized equipment is maintained and serviced for the Force and the police intelligence community in Ontario.

Photographic Surveillance Section

This Section provides expertise in the field of photographic and video surveillance to members of the Force and other police agencies.

Physical Surveillance Section

The function of this Section is to provide highly trained and professional personnel skilled in the technique of physical surveillance. The service offered by this Section is made available to all Branches within the Force as well as Municipal/Regional Forces and other law enforcement agencies upon request.

Polygraph Section

This Section provides a polygraph and investigation service to the Force as well as other law enforcement agencies upon request.

During the year, the Section conducted 160 polygraph examinations for a variety of criminal offences ranging from theft to murder. Results of these examinations have proven the usefulness of the polygraph as an investigative aid.

Technical Installation Section

This Section provides expertise and assistance in all aspects of technical installations to members of the Force and other police agencies in Ontario and United States.

Technical Investigation Coordination Section

This Section provides support services to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance coordination to the Force and municipal police agencies upon request.

Security Branch

This function provides personal security for government officials and other dignitaries and, in addition, gives expert advice to government ministries on building and internal security, including security investigations of employees in sensitive positions. Other activities include assisting in high risk security operations and escorts, plus conducting criminal investigations on matters that may affect the government. The Branch has responsibility for the administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose primary responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations Branch

During 1981, the special investigations function included anti-gambling and auto-theft investigations, drug and liquor laws enforcement and the Polygraph section. However, to meet the increased demand for investigators in Anti-Rackets Branch and the Surveillance Section of the Operational Services Branch during the year, it was necessary to reduce the Liquor Laws Enforcement Section to one member and disband the Anti-Gambling Section. The Polygraph Section was transferred to the newly formed Operational Services Branch in September.

Anti-Gambling Section

This Section, disbanded in November, assisted in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries and in keeping gambling under control. In 1981, 113 investigations were conducted with a total of 203 charges being laid. There was a carry-over of 83 charges from 1980. Of this total, there were 81 convictions resulting in fines totalling $80,025.00. During the year, $1,739.60 was ordered forfeited to the Provincial Treasurer.

Ontario Racing Commission

This Unit provides expert assistance to, and conducts investigations on behalf of, the Ontario Racing Commission in relation to all phases of police work connected with Thoroughbred-Standardbred Racing and the investigation of infractions of the related Rules and Regulations and other Statutes. Members of the Unit conducted 189 investigations during 1981 resulting in 27 charges being laid.

Pornography

A joint forces operation beween the OPP and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force was organized in 1975 for the purpose of investigating the supply and distribution of pornographic material throughout Ontario. The project members are involved in investigations, gathering and analysis of intelligence, organized crime data gathering, prosecutions, training and education as these matters relate to obscene material. During 1981, project members were involved in 87 investigations and assistance was rendered 119 times to enforcement agencies in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the United States. Project activity resulted in 40 obscenity-related charges and 2 perjury charges laid.

Auto-Theft Section

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt.

During 1981, 92 investigations relating to vehicles and 207 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in 148 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property valued at $860,250.00.

Drug Enforcement Section

During 1981, the Drug Enforcement Section maintained deployed units at London, North Bay, Kingston and Kenora, along with a 7 man mobile squad from Toronto. The Units provide a support service to Force members at Field locations and to smaller municipal police departments. Investigations conducted by drug enforcement personnel, in conjunction with Field members, resulted in 1,306 charges being laid.

Liquor Laws Enforcement Section

This function provides expert enforcement assistance, including undercover investigations, to the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, Liquor Licence Board of Ontario and to all police agencies when *requested, in all phases of liquor law enforcement in* Ontario. During 1981, there were 91 establishment investigations which resulted in a total of 48 charges being preferred. Liquor seized as a result of these investigations was valued at $2,787.00.

MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Management Division coordinates services providing administrative support to the Force in such areas as financial management and planning, systems development, programs and standards auditing, management information services and property administration. Direct, province-wide management is exercised in the licencing of private investigators and security guards and in the firearms acquisition and licencing systems.

Planning and Research Branch

This function provides research, development and consulting services to the Force in such areas as operational and administrative systems, equipment evaluation, statistical analysis, management information systems and computer programming. Records management and data processing services are provided to the Ministry as a whole. Policy dissemination systems are operated and coordinated.

Data Processing Section

This Section is utilized to record and process operational and administrative data, to identify criminals and to aid management in the control and deployment of resources.

During the year, this Section received 2,527,651 documents, recorded 3,737,196 data records and produced 7,521 reports.

Policy Coordination Section

This Section is dedicated to the maintenance, distribution and management of the Police Orders System. During 1981, a total of 321 items representing changes to Force policy were implemented by this Section.

Records Management Section

This Section provides staff advisory services in records management to the Ministry as a whole.

During the year, audits were conducted on the records of several branches and an extensive study was made of the records of Career Management Branch, Personnel Services Branch and Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section.

Special Projects Section

This Section is responsible for developing, reviewing and revising Force policy and procedure. Research assignments of both minor and major proportion are also undertaken.

During the year, the Section completed 202 projects. A large number of special projects were also commenced or continued by this Section, the more notable of which was the development of Evacuation Procedures for use in disaster situations, Major Occurrence Policy reformatting and the testing of a new Occurrence Reporting System.

Statistical Analysis Section

This Section provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics and to aid in the direction of the police effort.

A major role was played by this Section in revising shift schedules for locations participating in the Ten-Hour, Four Day Work Week test. The Section also statistically analyzed data collected during the test.

Systems Coordination and Development Section

During 1981, this Section continued to provide services in the development, installation, implementation and testing of Force management information systems.

During the year, Section staff were involved in numerous consulting assignments and systems development and maintenance projects. Technical expertise was provided in identifying the needs of General Headquarters branches and District Headquarters locations for word processing equipment, selection of appropriate equipment and training of user personnel.

Properties Branch

The Properties Branch provides coordinating services to all agencies within the Ministry for land, buildings, leasing, renovations, parking and telephone requirements.

In carrying out assignments, members of this Branch travelled 127,191 kilometres and a total of 720 visits were made to Ministry facilities throughout the Province.

The Ministry obtained a total of 3 houses, 1 purchased at each of Sioux Narrows and Kakabeka Falls. An additional housing unit, located at White River, was declared surplus by the Ministry of Natural Resources and transferred to this Ministry by Management Board of Cabinet. In addition, land at Minaki, Sioux Narrows and Geraldton was purchased for future residential construction.

During the year, the Ministry of the Solicitor General took possession of the former Brampton Adult Training Centre as a facility for the OPP Training Branch. A new facility was also constructed for our Ottawa/Kanata detachments.

A new morgue was constructed within the Ontario Hospital facility at North Bay. This location will be the centre for forensic pathology in that general area.

To accommodate the new communications system, renovations to existing communications centres at field locations have commenced.

Registration Branch

Chief Provincial Firearms Office Section

The objectives of this Section are to ensure the proper possession and conveyance of restricted weapons in the Province (excluding Metropolitan Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, London and Hamilton-Wentworth) in accordance with the Criminal Code, the inspection of shooting clubs throughout the Province, the inspection and licensing of all firearms business outlets and the administration of the Firearms Acquisition Certificate (FAC) Program.

During the year permits to carry a restricted firearm totalled 6,571.

The total of approved shooting clubs in the Province now stands at 270.

In 1981, 2,341 business permits were issued with fees collected amounting to $286,992.78. Applications for Firearms Acquisition Certificates resulted in the issuance of 42,300 Certificates and the refusal of 300.

Private Investigators and Security Guards Section

This Section has the responsibility to investigate and licence all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed. The objective is to improve and control the quality and, thereby, maintain an acceptable standard for private investigator and security guard agencies and their personnel.

During the year, there were 299 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 32,096. Fees collected amounted to $440,369.90.

Staff Inspections Branch

Staff Inspections personnel audit force programs and activities to ensure adherence to policy. In addition, internal investigations are conducted and special studies and assignments are undertaken as required.

During 1981, the Branch continued with the concept of developing members selected for advancement to senior management positions.

Operational audits conducted by this Branch during the year totalled 16. This included 8 program audits of branches at General Headquarters and 7 field audits of programs and activities in districts. Field audits include an assessment of management and supervisory functions associated with district operations. In addition, 1 spot audit was conducted in a district with special emphasis placed on property rooms and the activity reporting procedure.

Five management studies were undertaken by this Branch, one of which included a fact finding mission concerning HTA enforcement on King's Highways within regional areas.

Members of the Branch were involved in a total of 10 special assignments during the year. One member spent eight months on full-time assignment as Acting Chief of the Tillsonburg Police Department. Other members served on Promotional Assessment boards and other routine duties.

During 1981, this Branch investigated 24 staff complaints.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Career Management Branch

The Career Management Branch provides a planned, coordinated direction to the various components of the manpower administration process. Such direction encompasses the recruitment of uniformed members, operation of the Force promotional process, the performance review system and career related activities such as on-the-job development, managerial education and career counselling. Additional responsibilities also include manpower information, administration of personnel records and employee counselling services.

Career Planning Section

This Section is responsible for providing the Force with a managerial development and succession program and also with staff development and performance evaluation programs.

As a result of a study of the Force's Performance Review Program, it was suspended in April for further study and development. It is expected that parts of the program will be combined with the Inspection Process and a revised Performance Review Program to be implemented in 1982.

During the year, changes were made to 14 organizational charts. In addition, the individual position descriptions for 74 uniformed members were modified.

During November 1981, 53 sergeants who received positive promotional assessments and will appear before a promotional assessment board in January 1982. The candidates who are assessed by the board as promotable will appear at a three day assessment centre in April 1982.

In July 1981, a corporal to sergeant promotional process was announced. One hundred and sixty-two members received positive assessments and appeared before a promotional assessment board during September and October. Prior to 1981, the next stage in the process would have been a written examination based on a home study package of police and management reading. However, in 1981 the examination stage was replaced by an assessment centre. The top 42 candidates were selected to commence a 12 month on-the-job development program.

In October 1981, a constable to corporal promotional process was announced. The written examination phase of the process will be held in February 1982. It is expected that approximately 1,300 members of the Force will write the examination.

During 1981, Force members attended numerous management and staff development courses. Twenty-eight members attended Law Enforcement Management Courses, 75 employees attended various Government In-House Programs and 43 employees attended miscellaneous courses and seminars.

The General Headquarters Library has been developed under the care of a professional librarian for the past three years. The stock of reference material is continuing to grow through purchases and donations from Force employees. In December 1981, the Quick Law Computer Services system was added to the Library to provide an ever expanding resource of information.

Manpower Administration Section

Records and Statistics Unit

The role of this Unit is to provide management with a manpower information system and a records maintenance function for personnel records and other assigned duties.

Uniform Recruitment Unit

In the summer of 1981, the Uniform Recruitment Unit began to plan for the accelerated hiring generated by the joint Force/OPPA report on two-man patrol cars. The additional 120 members to our authorized complement will effectively double our rate of recruitment in 1982 to a potential total of 250.

During the year, this Unit received 1,892 applications for employment, of which 1,349 were accepted for further processing. Of this number, 1,223 were invited to take examinations, 965 interviewed and 111 eventually posted to Force locations.

Staff Relations Section

This Section is responsible for an employee counselling service related to health and personal problems. It also correlates the collection of all data concerning labour relations for the purpose of assisting management as required.

Personnel of this Section pay visits to the next-of-kin of deceased employees to explain survivor benefits and provide general comfort and assistance. There were 107 such visits during 1981, and 32 next-of-kin inquiries were handled.

During the year, there were 17 Field visits to provide employee counselling. General inquiries and members counselled for various problems totalled 81.

Employee Counselling Program

In response to increasing evidence of stress and stress-related symptoms in the work force, employee counselling was revitalized. A program of peer counselling was developed in collaboration with the Ontaro Provincial Police Association. Two districts and one General Headquarters branch were designated as experimental implementation units. Two counsellors are available in each district and at General Headquarters for consultation. A one-week intensive training course in counselling was provided for twenty of the counsellors. The course was conducted by the Force psychologist supported by two counselling psychologists and the President of the International Law Enforcement Stress Association.

Training Branch

During 1981, the OPP Training Branch moved from 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto to a new Training Centre at Queen Street West and McLaughlin Road, Brampton, Ontario. This Branch provides the initial training of recruits appointed to the Force, Constable Refresher Courses and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing lecture program of In-Service training in all aspects of policing is also carried out and co-ordinated.

External training covering the following programs is conducted at various locations throughout the province.

First Aid	Search & Rescue
S.C.U.B.A.	Winter Survival
Marine	Tactics & Rescue
Canine	Motorcycle
Firearms	Explosive Disposal
Crowd Management	Gas Squads

Arrangements are made by the Branch for required training at The Ontario Police College at Aylmer as well as training beyond the scope of our current facilities.

STAFF SERVICES DIVISION

The Staff Services Division provides logistical support to the Force in such areas as telecommunications, records, forensic identification services, photographic services, transport, clothing and the processing of complaints against members and policing services.

Community Services Branch

The objectives of the Branch are to present programs designed to create public interest in safety and crime prevention, to promote respect for law and authority and to present a true image of the police function.

During 1981, OPP Community Services Officers throughout Ontario had personal contact with 694,279 people. This figure does not include the general public who visited the 267 Force static displays at fall fairs, shopping plazas and career expositions to name but a few.

The OPP Community Services Program is recognized in Ontario and abroad as a valuable aid in improving police-public relations. Branch personnel continually receive inquiries from other police forces and agencies from around the world requesting information related to our overall program.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. In 1981, 425 complaints against members and 220 complaints against policing services were processed. Of these totals, 339 complaints against members were not substantiated an 192 complaints against service were not sustained.

In the latter part of 1981, a Public Appreciation Procedure was initiated. By the end of the year, 223 letters commending Force members and the Force in general had been received.

The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Program" is another area of responsibility. This program is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance not only to the police but to the public at large.

Honours and Awards

Thirty-eight Commissioners' Citations were awarded to private individuals or associations. Twenty years of service with the Force is recognized by presentation of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; 85 members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. Six civilian employees received the recognition of service award.

Forty-five OPP Awards for Bravery were awarded to people who displayed courage in the protection of life or property. Also during the year, the Commissioner approved the issue of 18 OPP Certificates of Commendation to Force employees and other persons who had shown great compassion by assisting his fellow man or went beyond the call of duty to prevent or investigate an offence in a manner that displayed dedication and enhanced the image of the Force.

Quartermaster Stores Branch

Quartermaster (QM) Stores Branch procures, stocks and distributes uniforms and equipment to members of the Force, the Ontario Government Protective Service, Auxiliary Police and special constables assigned to Indian Policing. This Branch also maintains a repository of seized offensive weapons.

During 1981, approximately 16,000 orders instituted by Force members for articles of uniform and equipment were filled. Branch personnel fill and distribute a uniform and equipment order usually the same day as it is received.

During 1981, wash and wear field jackets and trousers were issued to members in Districts No. 12 to 17 inclusive. In addition, long sleeved, washable wool sweaters were supplied to the members receiving wash and wear uniforms. The other Districts, from 1 to 11 inclusive, will receive their issue in 1982.

During the latter part of 1981, schedules were drawn up to have all Force members measured for protective soft body armour vests. Although stop-over times were short in duration, the measuring agent enjoyed good cooperation from the locations visited, enabling the majority of members to be measured without delay.

Records and Identification Branch

The Records and Identification Branch maintains Force major occurrence and administrative files as well as providing for a Crime Index Unit, Forensic Identification Services, a Photographic Laboratory and a Suspension Control Centre. It also provides varityping, printing and mail services for the Force.

Crime Index Unit

The activity of this Unit includes the recording and dissemination of data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crimes. The Unit also maintains a file on the movement of known criminals.

Forensic Identification Services Unit

This Unit provides a service to various branches of the Force, Field Identification Units and other law enforcement agencies in forensic identification. It has the only Argon ion laser in Canada. During the year, exhibits from major crime scenes were examined on an international basis with excellent results.

Photographic Laboratory Unit

This Unit maintains a complete graphic arts and photographic service which includes a fully automatic colour processing facility. It also acts as a resource centre for photographic equipment testing and evaluation of materials. This Unit also produces audio visual programs for the Force and other ministries. In addition, it provides a drafting and design service.

Suspension Control Centre

On behalf of the Ontario Police Commission (OPC), this Centre is housed within the Records and Identification Branch to provide suspension information to police forces within the Province.

Telecommunications Branch

The objective of this function is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. The Branch is composed of the Communications Section and the Communications System Development Group. It is under the directorship of a professional engineer.

Communications Section

The prime objective of this Section is to provide an efficient, effective means of disseminating operational and administrative information. Secondly, it must provide and maintain electronic equipment for use throughout the Force.

During the year, the present Force provincial radio network, comprised of 158 base and repeater stations, transmitted and received a total of 7,139,704 messages to and from 1,643 radio equipped mobile units. A further 17 hand-held portable units were purchased, allowing more direct communication between members engaged in specific or specialized activities.

During the year, the Telenet System, an inter-Force teletypewriter network, primarily designed to transmit administrative messages, handled 92,149 transactions.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a national computer network providing an index of information relating to persons, vehicles and property to police agencies, upon request.

Operating under a mandate from the Ontario Police Commission (OPC), a CPIC Audit Team consisting of 2 uniformed members of this Section audited 44 Force locations to ensure maximum, efficient use of the CPIC system.

The evaluation, purchase and maintenance of Force radar equipment is the responsibility of this Section. During 1981, 12 radar units were purchased for a total of 232 units, 20 of which are owned by municipalities policed by the Force.

From this Section, telephone communication is maintained on a constant basis with Nuclear Control, Ontario Hydro, in case of an emergency.

A Facsimile System maintained by the RCMP to their divisions is accessed by the Force through the use of Rapifax and Muirhead terminal equipment. During 1981, 9,338 criminal records were received via Rapifax and 989 criminal photographs were received via Muirhead.

A Telex terminal installed with this Section allows communications to police and civilian agencies throughout the world.

Communications System Development Group

In 1980, a proposal for a multi-channel radio system was presented to Management Board. Funding for this proposal was approved.

During 1981, the remaining sites for communication towers were identified. About 80 percent of these sites have been acquired. The construction of communications centres has been completed at 7 locations, with an additional 7 at various stages of completion. Two tenders have yet to be let for the construction of these centres. Equipment has been purchased and delivered to some sites.

Tenders for radio equipment were received on 30 September 1981. They are being evaluated and early in 1982 the largest single tender to be let by the OPP will be awarded.

Transport Branch

The Transport Branch is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1981, the Force operated 2,238 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, aircraft and other miscellaneous equipment. During the year, the motor vehicles travelled 100,384,946 kilometres, marine equipment logged 12,418 hours, snow equipment logged 5,829 hours, fixed wing aircraft logged 1,390 hours and helicopters logged 1,349 hours.

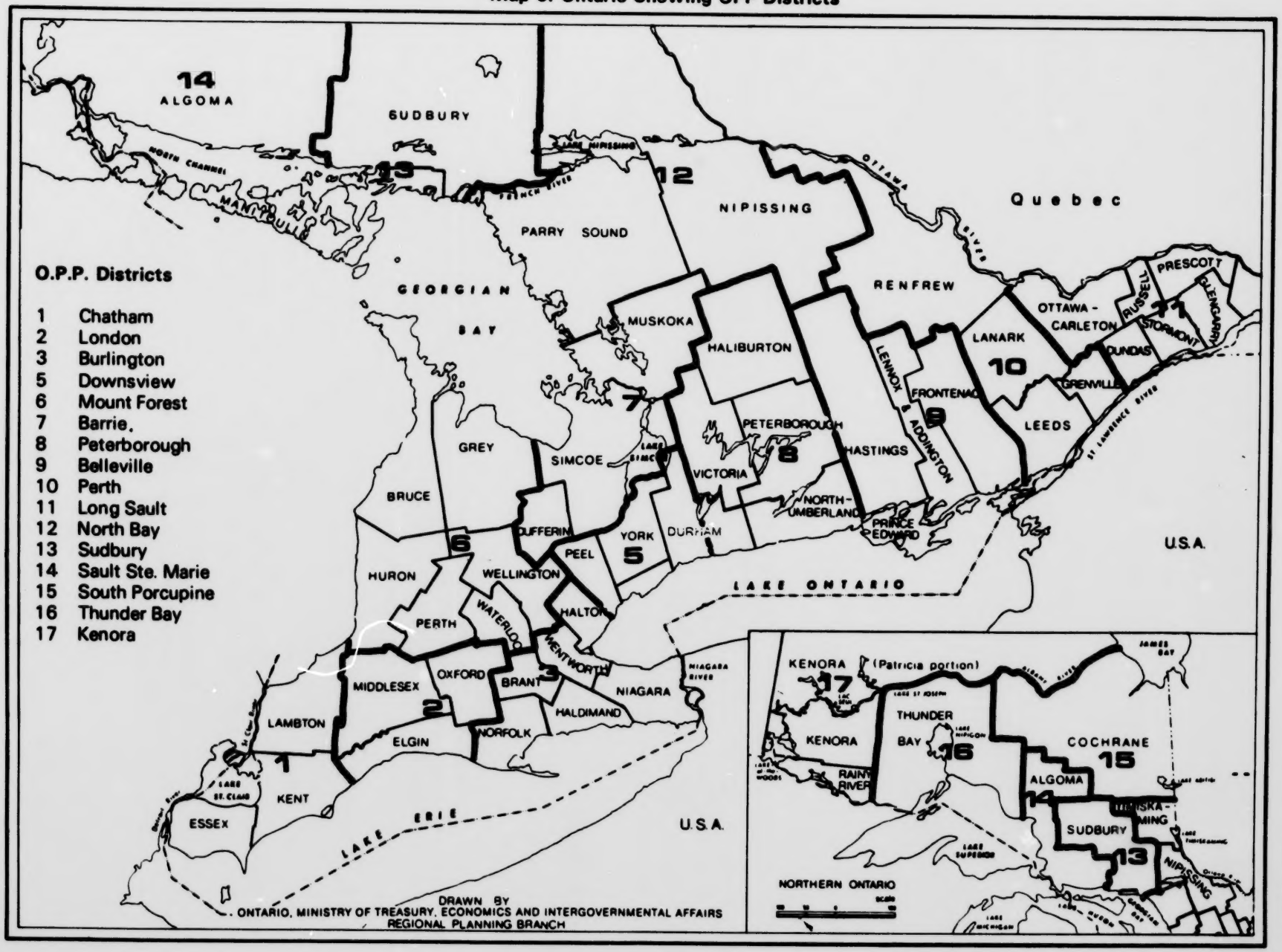
The acquisition of vehicles on a tender basis, and their subsequent disposal, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Information Services Task Force

The Information Services Task Force was established in July 1981 under the direction of a Force Senior Staff Member and composed of a member from Planning and Research Branch, Field and the Force Systems Coordinator.

The mandate of the Task Force is to establish an automated information system consistent with operational and management information needs. The initial stages of the mandate, systems familiarization and identification of user requirements have been completed. An analysis of the systems requirements is being conducted.

Map of Ontario Showing OPP Districts



Appendix B

OPP Districts, Jurisdictions, Detachments

DISTRICT	JURISDICTION	DETACHMENTS
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Bell River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp.(M), Grand Bend(S), Malden Twp.(M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pelee Island(S), Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Ridgetown(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(S), Sombra, Tecumseh(M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Niagara, Haldimand-Norfolk and the Country of Brant	Burlington, Brantford, Long Point Provincial Park(S), Milton, Simcoe, Norfolk, Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
*No. 4 Niagara Falls closed effective December 31, 1977.		
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Beaverton, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Coboconk, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Renfrew and part of Territorial District of Nipissing	Perth, Almonte(M) Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphton, Westport, Whitney.

No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Manotick, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park(M), Rockland, West Carleton, Winchester.
No. 12 North Bay	Territorial District of Parry Sound, Timiskaming and part of Nipissing	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, Mattawa, McGarry Twp.(M), Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foleyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Dubreuilville, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakabeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabaqua, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Rainy River, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay. Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.
(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

Appendix C

Crime and Traffic Occurrences Summary

	Actual Occurrences		
	1980	1981	% Change
Crimes Against Persons	7,254	7,288	+0.5
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	36	36	0.0
Attempted Murder	37	38	+2.7
Other Crimes Against Persons	7,181	7,214	+0.5
Crimes Against Property	72,721	70,626	−2.9
Fraud	3,945	4,241	+7.5
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,483	3,162	−9.2
Breaking and Entering	18,471	17,649	−4.5
Thefts	28,922	28,984	+0.2
Have Stolen Goods	1,703	1,303	−23.5
Wilful Damage	16,197	15,287	−5.6
Other Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	14,954	14,861	−0.6
Total	94,929	92,775	−2.3
Clearance Rate	41.5	42.1	

	Accidents		
	1980	1981	% Change
Total Highway Accidents	76,337	74,088	−3.0
Fatal Accidents	786	758	−3.6
Personal Injury Accidents	20,198	20,098	−0.5

Appendix D

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicde	2	1	–	3	1	8	2	7	1	2	4	2	2	–	2	5	42
Attempted Murder	2	–	1	–	2	6	4	6	1	2	3	2	–	1	2	7	39
Sex Offences	72	73	29	11	65	139	72	81	51	61	55	32	21	25	20	48	855
Assaults	703	428	356	103	496	847	509	582	423	391	445	334	286	464	454	896	7717
Robbery	29	21	14	3	9	32	17	23	23	37	15	5	10	13	6	18	275
Breaking & Entering	1843	884	1002	185	1833	2637	1968	1520	1496	1954	1331	598	773	671	745	1397	20837
Theft Motor Vehicle	503	295	314	72	362	498	250	238	235	355	244	123	125	210	174	214	4212
Theft Over $200	1098	635	485	168	951	1247	825	732	547	816	583	283	276	295	454	652	10047
Theft $200 & Under	2188	1398	1124	303	2206	3111	1850	2255	1354	2133	1304	633	698	662	797	1207	23223
Have Stolen Goods	97	79	71	21	85	218	95	92	63	158	110	59	68	52	70	77	1415
Frauds	408	489	267	114	569	616	285	561	351	459	386	139	135	165	133	188	5265
Prostitution	–	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Gaming & Betting	1	2	1	1	1	19	3	2	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	6	41
Offensive Weapons	108	73	65	24	86	192	88	111	88	88	129	75	70	64	63	162	1486
Other Criminal Code	3327	1877	1996	676	3024	4314	2488	2980	1928	2655	2012	1104	1062	1337	1281	2021	34082
Total	10381	6255	5725	1684	9690	13884	8456	9190	6562	9112	6621	3389	3528	3962	4202	6898	109539

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Homide	2	1	–	3	1	6	2	5	1	2	3	2	1	–	2	5	36
Attempted Murder	2	–	1	–	2	5	4	6	1	2	3	2	–	1	2	7	38
Sex Offences	58	59	17	5	46	107	59	56	34	45	40	23	15	19	9	25	617
Assaults	627	368	289	91	413	671	416	436	372	325	380	280	251	395	383	695	6392
Robbery	19	18	13	3	5	19	15	19	15	31	11	5	6	12	4	10	205
Breaking & Entering	1583	765	803	151	1495	2165	1633	1248	1302	1708	1116	509	664	565	668	1244	17649
Theft Motor Vehicle	409	224	248	63	255	363	188	165	164	279	182	78	91	162	136	155	3162
Theft Over $200	1005	577	424	149	799	1058	703	638	461	729	475	231	236	245	410	544	8684
Theft $200 & Under	1958	1256	975	258	1941	2728	1627	1988	1160	1933	1102	533	603	532	697	1009	20300
Have Stolen Goods	82	77	66	20	74	198	89	85	60	147	96	58	67	43	68	73	1303
Frauds	352	444	170	95	425	448	215	434	292	410	332	104	113	144	104	159	4241
Prostitution	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gaming and Betting	1	2	1	1	1	19	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	6	39
Offensive Weapons	86	66	48	20	64	147	73	85	75	69	100	63	64	51	48	120	1179
Other Criminal Code	2847	1661	1713	604	2489	3549	2104	2438	1625	2311	1651	955	940	1153	1128	1761	28929
Total	9031	5518	4768	1463	8010	11483	7161	7604	5562	7991	5491	2843	3052	3325	3660	5813	92775

Appendix E

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicde	2	1	–	2	–	5	2	5	1	2	2	2	–	–	2	5	31
Attempted Murder	2	–	1	–	2	4	4	6	1	1	3	2	–	1	2	7	36
Sex Offences	46	53	14	3	35	75	56	39	27	28	32	22	14	18	6	18	486
Assaults	561	339	271	87	366	574	371	377	341	279	341	263	234	389	380	644	5817
Robbery	13	8	7	2	5	12	5	16	6	16	8	3	4	11	3	8	127
Breaking & Entering	310	255	151	48	413	498	535	343	314	447	305	178	154	211	243	547	4952
Theft Motor Vehicle	188	81	73	21	110	131	82	77	62	89	82	50	42	80	69	86	1253
Theft Over $200	93	86	41	26	105	156	108	91	69	86	95	53	35	50	91	96	1281
Theft $200 & Under	393	385	135	60	551	740	365	529	227	341	373	192	134	183	265	328	5201
Have Stolen Goods	79	74	64	20	73	183	89	81	59	141	91	56	69	42	71	73	1265
Frauds	278	386	166	69	323	350	161	343	265	359	278	93	89	136	93	124	3513
Prostitution	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gaming & Betting	1	1	–	1	1	19	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	47	75
Offensive Weapons	76	60	40	17	54	132	66	71	65	64	85	61	63	52	45	112	1063
Other Criminal Code	1200	776	708	341	1024	1692	934	1127	704	881	913	657	489	805	666	1084	14001
Total	3172	2505	1671	697	3062	4571	2781	3106	2141	2734	2608	1632	1328	1978	1937	3179	39102

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
– Cause Death	–	–	4	10	2	3	6	3	4	3	3	1	2	–	2	4	47
– Bodily Harm	–	–	–	2	–	5	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	14
– Operating Motor Vehicle	10	6	10	20	5	12	5	10	7	6	4	1	2	–	1	4	103
Fail to Remain	83	68	114	269	112	127	63	119	70	105	57	43	36	22	31	56	1375
Dangerous Driving	39	33	68	98	61	91	39	50	62	6	24	28	21	7	15	17	659
Refusing Breathalyzer	68	60	110	205	103	147	66	82	56	83	41	50	20	21	40	39	1191
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	784	487	1029	1877	1053	1406	625	962	601	802	583	644	329	362	407	425	12376
*Driving While Disqualified	17	14	25	41	20	34	15	13	11	14	12	13	15	3	8	6	261
Total	1001	668	1360	2522	1356	1825	823	1239	811	1020	724	781	425	415	505	551	16026

* CC 238 declared unconstitutional as of February 1981 – charges laid under HTA 35.

Appendix F

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	8
Cocaine	1	1	1	1	3	5	–	1	–	1	–	5	–	–	2	1	22
Other Drugs	9	3	5	8	10	9	7	10	2	6	9	4	7	1	–	4	94
Cannabis	307	116	100	74	214	584	188	205	97	194	198	149	92	138	146	98	2900
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	3	2	–	1	16	4	2	–	3	3	–	–	3	3	1	42
Restricted Drugs	11	4	4	3	9	20	6	10	2	13	9	6	4	3	3	10	117
Other Fed. Statutes	255	14	59	12	60	477	462	101	105	50	145	450	40	244	374	1556	4404
Provincial Statutes	8348	4452	5905	3843	7825	9077	4305	3945	2927	2765	3302	2092	1674	2472	3011	4681	70624
Municipal By-Laws	283	–	–	2	–	27	9	–	29	49	26	–	–	1	22	–	448
Total	9215	4593	6076	3944	8123	10215	4982	4274	3164	3082	3693	2706	1817	2862	3561	6352	78659

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Heroin	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	5
Cocaine	1	–	1	1	3	4	–	1	–	1	–	5	–	–	2	1	20
Other Drugs	6	3	4	7	4	7	3	9	2	6	6	3	5	1	–	4	70
Cannabis	285	105	91	72	198	538	165	195	87	178	176	139	87	130	133	92	2671
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	3	1	–	–	14	4	2	–	1	3	–	–	1	2	1	33
Restricted Drugs	9	4	4	3	8	18	6	9	1	9	6	6	3	2	3	10	101
Other Fed. Statutes	250	13	55	12	57	464	441	98	105	47	137	437	39	232	365	1482	4234
Provincial Statutes	8181	4336	5716	3815	7518	8682	4060	3752	2813	2650	3086	2015	1627	2388	2931	4516	68086
Municipal By-Laws	257	–	–	–	–	25	8	–	29	41	26	–	–	1	21	–	408
Total	8990	4464	5872	3911	7789	9752	4687	4066	3038	2933	3441	2605	1761	2755	3457	6107	75628

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Heroin	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Cocaine	1	–	1	1	2	4	–	1	–	1	–	5	–	–	1	1	18
Other Drugs	5	3	4	5	2	7	2	9	2	5	4	2	4	1	–	3	58
Cannabis	278	102	89	69	192	534	161	186	76	165	152	135	84	130	129	87	2569
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	2	–	–	–	13	4	2	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	1	29
Restricted Drugs	9	3	4	4	7	16	5	9	1	8	4	6	3	1	3	10	93
Other Fed. Statutes	244	13	55	12	54	440	436	97	104	41	126	433	38	231	364	1477	4165
Provincial Statutes	8058	4266	5536	3853	7385	8461	3933	3648	2714	2547	3009	2001	1579	2364	2896	4433	66683
Municipal By-Laws	232	–	–	–	–	18	8	–	29	37	21	–	–	1	19	–	365
Total	8828	4389	5689	3945	7642	9493	4549	3952	2927	2805	3329	2582	1708	2729	3414	6012	73983

Appendix G

Persons Charged 1981

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults
Murder	2	32
Manslaughter	—	3
Infanticide	—	—
Attempted Murder	—	45
Rape	—	70
Other Sex Offences	9	159
Assaults (Not Indecent)	85	1928
Robbery	11	186
Breaking & Entering	1389	4014
Theft Motor Vehicle	225	903
Theft — Over $200	134	972
Theft — $200 & Under	550	2692
Have Stolen Goods	101	1167
Frauds	16	1401
Prostitution	—	—
Gaming & Betting	—	—
Offensive Weapons	31	689
Other Criminal Code Offences (Non-Traffic)	489	7506
Total	3042	21767

Criminal Code (Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults
Criminal Negligence		
— Causing Death	—	35
— Causing Bodily Harm	—	20
— Operating Motor Vehicle	—	93
Fail to Remain	3	432
Dangerous Driving	17	686
Fail to Provide Breath Sample	1	1134
Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in Blood and Drive While Ability Impaired	4	11916
*Drive While Disqualified	—	2210
Total	25	16526
Other Offences		
Highway Traffic Act & Ontario Regulations	354	374581
Liquor Licence Act	232	51506
Other Provincial Statutes	99	13031
Federal Statutes — Drugs	54	2814
Other Federal Statutes	183	3676
Municipal By-Laws (Ex-Traffic)	1	92
Total	923	445,700

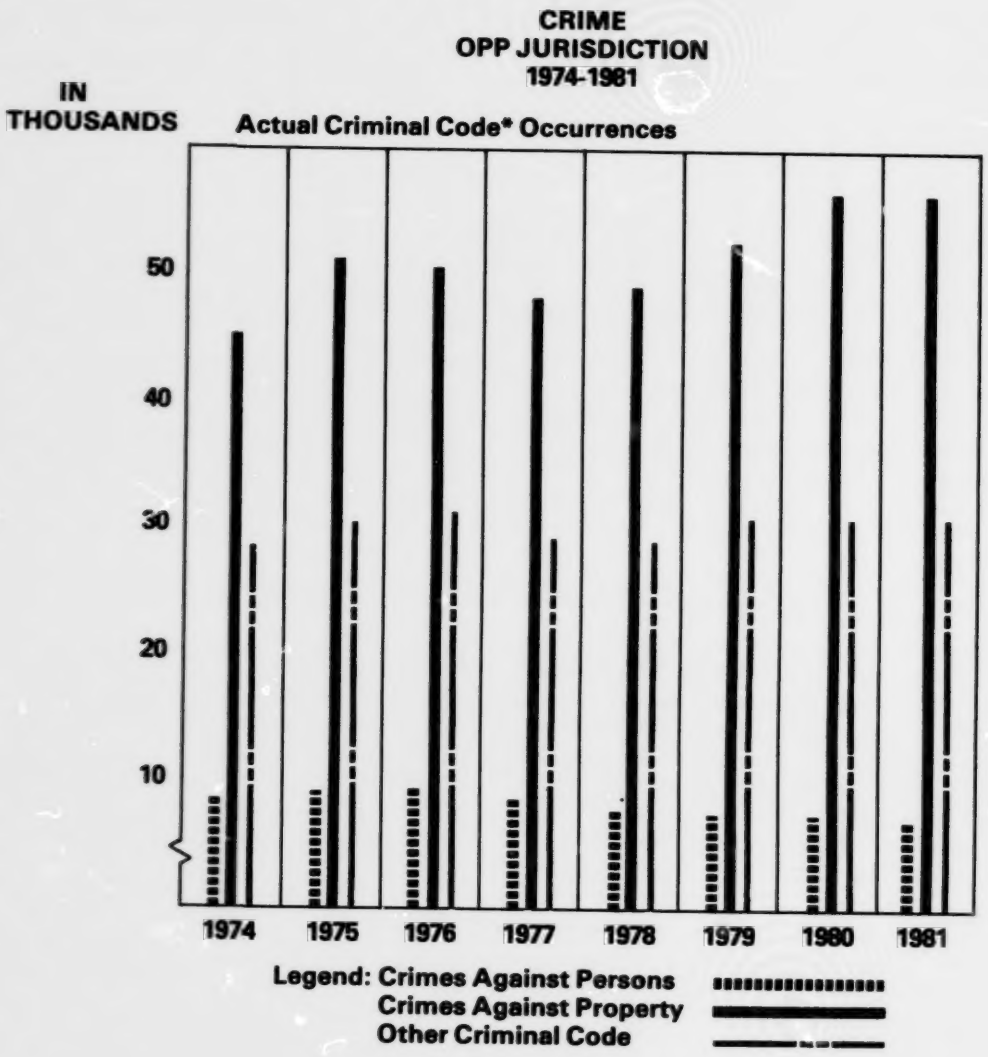
* CC 238 declared unconstitutional as of February 1981 — charges laid under HT 35.

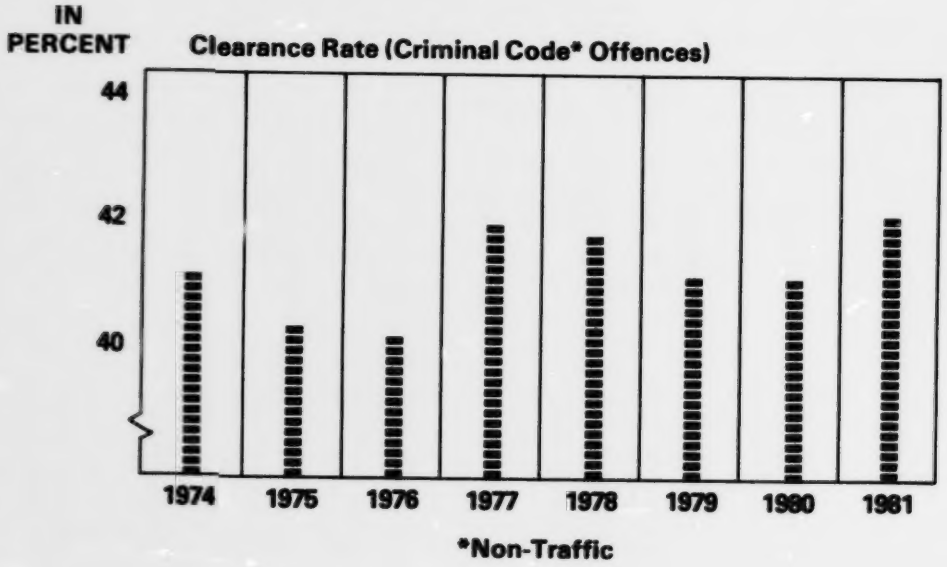
Appendix H

Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics — Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1979 — 1981 on Highways

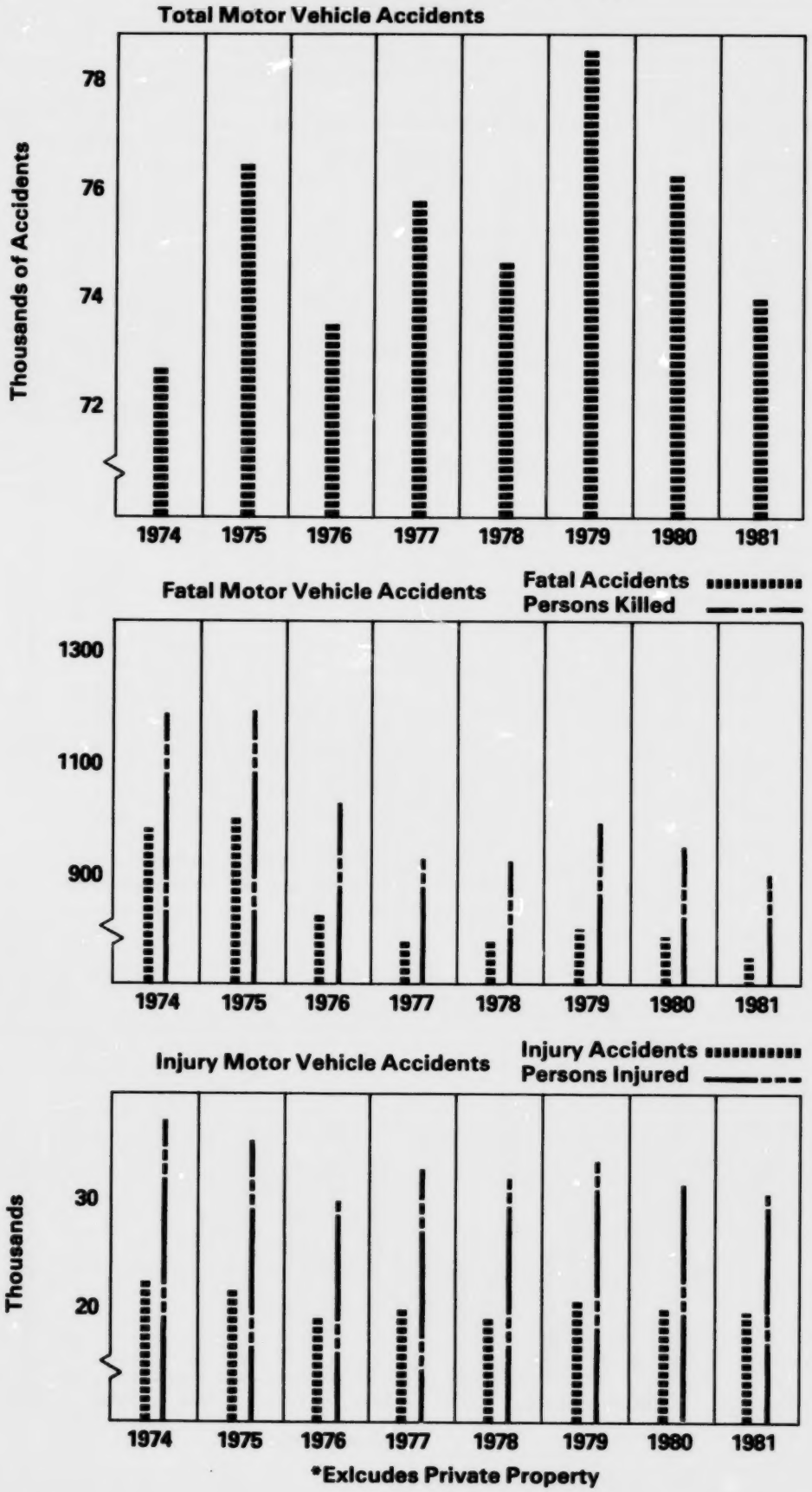
Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
January	7,989	5,746	6,699	64	55	50	80	67	61	1,664	1,249	1,400	2,670	1,839	2,223
February	6,275	5,975	6,194	39	50	43	55	54	53	1,383	1,341	1,367	2,148	2,052	2,098
March	4,928	5,931	5,082	48	52	48	72	62	60	1,154	1,343	1,284	1,836	2,078	2,063
April	5,351	4,384	4,294	52	42	49	67	52	58	1,366	1,224	1,227	2,200	1,933	1,855
May	5,278	5,290	5,700	51	69	61	57	85	76	1,538	1,660	1,712	2,483	2,689	2676
June	6,415	6,200	6,114	81	81	68	103	102	75	1,909	1,827	1,788	2,967	2,966	2,832
July	7,039	6,765	7,132	66	91	92	84	115	121	2,163	2,079	2,301	3,618	3,399	3,756
August	7,036	7,235	7,126	98	85	91	120	99	109	2,178	2,299	2,274	3,661	3,785	3,835
September	6,084	5,957	5,782	76	81	64	89	103	73	1,885	1,754	1,722	3,149	2,875	2,657
October	6,568	6,394	6,467	60	68	72	74	77	78	1,814	1,724	1,774	2,925	2,760	2,743
November	7,152	7,456	6,195	71	61	57	79	74	73	1,922	1,820	1,517	2,985	2,746	2,360
December	8,470	9,004	7,273	89	51	63	109	57	73	2,006	1,878	1,732	3.131	2,996	2,720
TOTALS	78,585	76,337	74,088	795	786	758	989	947	910	20,982	20,198	20,098	33,773	32,118	31,815
% Change*	+5.1	−2.9	−3.0	+2.6	−1.1	−3.6	+7.1	−4.2	−4.0	+5.7	−3.7	−0.5	+4.6	−4.9	−1.0

*Percent change over previous year


CRIME
OPP JURISDICTION
1974-1981
IN
THOUSANDS
Actual Criminal Code* Occurrences
50
40
30
20
10
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
Legend: Crimes Against Persons
Crimes Against Property
Other Criminal Code


IN
PERCENT
Clearance Rate (Criminal Code* Offences)
44
42
40
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
*Non-Traffic

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS*
OPP JURISDICTION 1974-1981



*Exlcudes Private Property

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R.F. Egan, Chairman
A. Perik, Administration Officer

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission, administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The arbitration commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal forces in their negotiations during 1981.

The arbitration commission is a five member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the arbitration commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration. The arbitration commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Solicitor General, and it is the objective of the arbitration commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1981 are:

Mr. George W. Adams
Dr. A.P. Aggarwal
Professor Peter G. Barton
Ms. G. Gail Brent
Mr. Kevin M. Burkett
Mr. R.G. Geddes
Honourable Mayer Lerner
Professor Richard H. McLaren
Ms. Maureen K. Saltman
Professor Joseph W. Samuels
Professor Kenneth P. Swan
Mr. Martin Teplitsky
Professor Bruce Welling

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

The chairman of the arbitration commission is Mr. Rory F. Egan. The other members of the arbitration commission are His Honour Judge Philip G. Givens, Mr. Ted Johnson, Mr. L. Langlois and Mr. J.L. McIntyre. Other than the chairman, two members of the arbitration commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members represent police forces. All five members of the arbitration commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The arbitration commission has no role to play nor does it have any responsibilities to fulfil during the actual conciliation or actual arbitration processes. However, during the conciliation and arbitration process, the commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement, by making available material and various experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If during their attempts to renew a collective agreement either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. In 1979 the arbitration commission arranged to make available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Mr. Victor E. Scott, the former director of conciliation and mediation services of the Ministry of Labour for the Province of Ontario. His services continue to be available, and the commission seeks to encourage their use as invaluable aides to effective bargaining and harmonious relationships. In this respect, it is interesting to note that Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 42 conciliation hearings during 1981. Of the 42 hearings he attended, only 6 disputes went on to arbitration. This record clearly demonstrates that the conciliation process can be of invaluable help to parties who are attempting to reach an agreement through collective bargaining.

The following list indicates the extent of the areas covered by Mr. Scott:

Alliston
Amherstburg
Aylmer
Bradford
Brantford
Cobourg
Durham Region
Gloucester
Goderich
Haldimand-Norfolk
Halton Region
Ingersoll
Innisfil
Kincardine
Kirkland Lake

Leamington
Meaford
Metropolitan Toronto
Napanee
Norwich
New Liskeard
Orillia
Owen Sound
Paris
Petrolia
Picton
Point Edward
Sarnia
St. Clair Beach
St. Marys
Smiths Falls
Stratford
Strathroy
Stirling
Sturgeon Falls
Terrace Bay
Timmins
Vanier
Windsor

The arbitrations processed through the commission in 1981 are similarly listed below. When referring to "rights" and "interest" disputes, it should be remembered that "rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve the interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Arbitrations processed for the year 1981.

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
Arnprior	K. Swan	Jan. 21, 1981	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	B. Welling	Jan. 30, 1981	"Rights"
Sault Ste. Marie	J. Samuels	Mar. 20, 1981	Interest
Ottawa	P. Barton	May 7, 1981	Interest
Kemptville	G. Brent	June 5, 1981	Interest
Windsor	M. Teplitsky	June 15, 1981	Interest
Halton Region	M. Teplitsky	July 14, 1981	Interest
Vanier	J. Samuels	July 23, 1981	Interest
Peterborough	P. Barton	July 30, 1981	Interest
Cornwall	J. Samuels	Aug. 14, 1981	Interest
Sarnia Twp.	A. Aggarwal	July 24, 1981	"Rights"
Petrolia	A. Aggarwal	July 21, 1981	"Rights"
Belleville	P. Barton	Oct. 7, 1981	Interest
Stirling	G. Brent	Oct. 13, 1981	Interest
Halton	M. Teplitsky	Oct. 30, 1981	Interest
Smiths Falls	P. Barton	Nov. 9, 1981	Interest
Gloucester	R. McLaren	Nov. 30, 1981	Interest

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration and conciliation hearings are made by the arbitration commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Some significant arbitration decisions given in 1981 are described below in abridged form.

The Corporation of the Town of Arnprior v. *The Arnprior Police Association,* January 21, 1981, Swan, K.P.

When determining the salary for officers of a small town police department, there are sound reasons for an arbitrator to weigh more heavily police salaries paid in towns of similar size to account for differences in policing functions, and police salaries paid in nearby areas to account for regional differences.

The Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police v. *The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association,* January 30, 1981, Welling, B.

A culminating incident allows an employer to review an employee's entire record in deciding what degree of discipline to impose, only if the employee was made aware of his employer's disapproval and of the entry on the record at the time of each entry. An employer cannot use secret entries to build a record for later use in disciplinary hearings.

Further, a criminal conviction against a civilian records clerk arising out of a domestic dispute during off duty hours cannot properly be considered as grounds for discipline where the offence is in no way related to his employment.

Finally, after reviewing the apparently inconsistent case law on topic, Professor Welling determined that even though an arbitrator finds that there is "reasonable cause" for discipline, he may substitute a lesser penalty than that imposed by the Commission, provided that there is nothing in the collective agreement expressly precluding the exercise of such remedial authority.

The Sault Ste. Marie Board of Commissioners of Police v. *The Sault Ste. Marie Police Association,* March 20, 1981, Samuels, J.W.

After the most extensive arbitral review to date, of the question of two-man patrol cars, Professor Samuels determined that the City of Sault Ste. Marie must be policed by at least four, two-man patrol cars between the hours of 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., with the staffing of any additional cars to be at the discretion of the Chief of Police. From 12:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. all patrol cars are to be manned by two officers, and during the remaining hours the staffing of patrol cars was left entirely to the discretion of the Chief of Police.

The Corporation of the Town of Kemptville v. *The Kemptville Police Association*, June 5, 1981, Brent, G.

No weight will be given to an argument that a small town does not have the ability to pay. The citizens of a municipality cannot expect to achieve cheaper taxes at the expense of reasonable salaries paid to municipal employees. It would be grossly unfair to ask police officers to subsidize the town as a whole.

The Vanier Board of Commissioners of Police v. *The Vanier Police Association*, July 23, 1981, Samuels, J.W.

The Association proposed a clause in the collective agreement which would have allowed the Association to obtain benefits for itself when an officer was entitled to claim for those benefits but failed to do so. This proposal was intended to prevent officers from being cajoled into not claiming overtime or other benefits. Professor Samuels doubted the legality of, and denied this request.

A clause providing that each member of the department be supplied with a bullet-proof vest was imposed upon the Commission.

The Cornwall Police Association v. *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Cornwall*, August 14, 1981, Samuels, J.W.

The Board in an attempt to prevent a perceived subsidization of other communities proposed that "court time" be defined in the collective agreement so as to exclude time spent by the officers in courts not within Cornwall. It was held that all police officers serve not only their own municipalities, but also the people of Ontario as a whole under the Police Act. Accordingly, the proposal was rejected.

The Association proposed that a 130 working-day "cap" be removed from the collective agreement to allow a retiring member to take with him all of his accumulated sick leave credits as severance pay. This proposal was rejected, it being held that, since police officers now enjoy a very generous O.M.E.R.S. pension plan there is no longer any need for severance pay.

The Sarnia Township Police Association v. *The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Township of Sarnia*, July 24, 1981, Aggarwal, Dr. A.P.

When a collective agreement provided for an increase in vacation by simply stating that an officer upon completion of four years of service shall receive three weeks of vacation, it was held that an officer is entitled to three weeks vacation in the calendar year in which the fourth anniversary of his employment falls. The Board is not entitled to prorate the amount of vacation for that calendar year, for example, by pointing to the fact that the year was half over before the officer became entitled to the increased vacation.

Public Safety Division

F.L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister.

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, Forensic Pathology, and Emergency Planning.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- **promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;**
- **determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;**
- **providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.**
- **providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;**
- **using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system.**

Office of the Fire Marshal

J.R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A.C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal
S.E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interest allied to fire prevention and protection.

The nine major functions provided by the staff of 198 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Hotel Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Ontario Fire College
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

Fire Investigation Services

The investigation into fires not only leads to criminal prosecution, but also discloses weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

During 1981, 287 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of $500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions. In 1981, investigations of 1,748 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compared to 1,904 in 1980 is a decrease of 8.2%. To some extent, this decrease is the result of more time being spent on fire investigation training for fire and police departments.

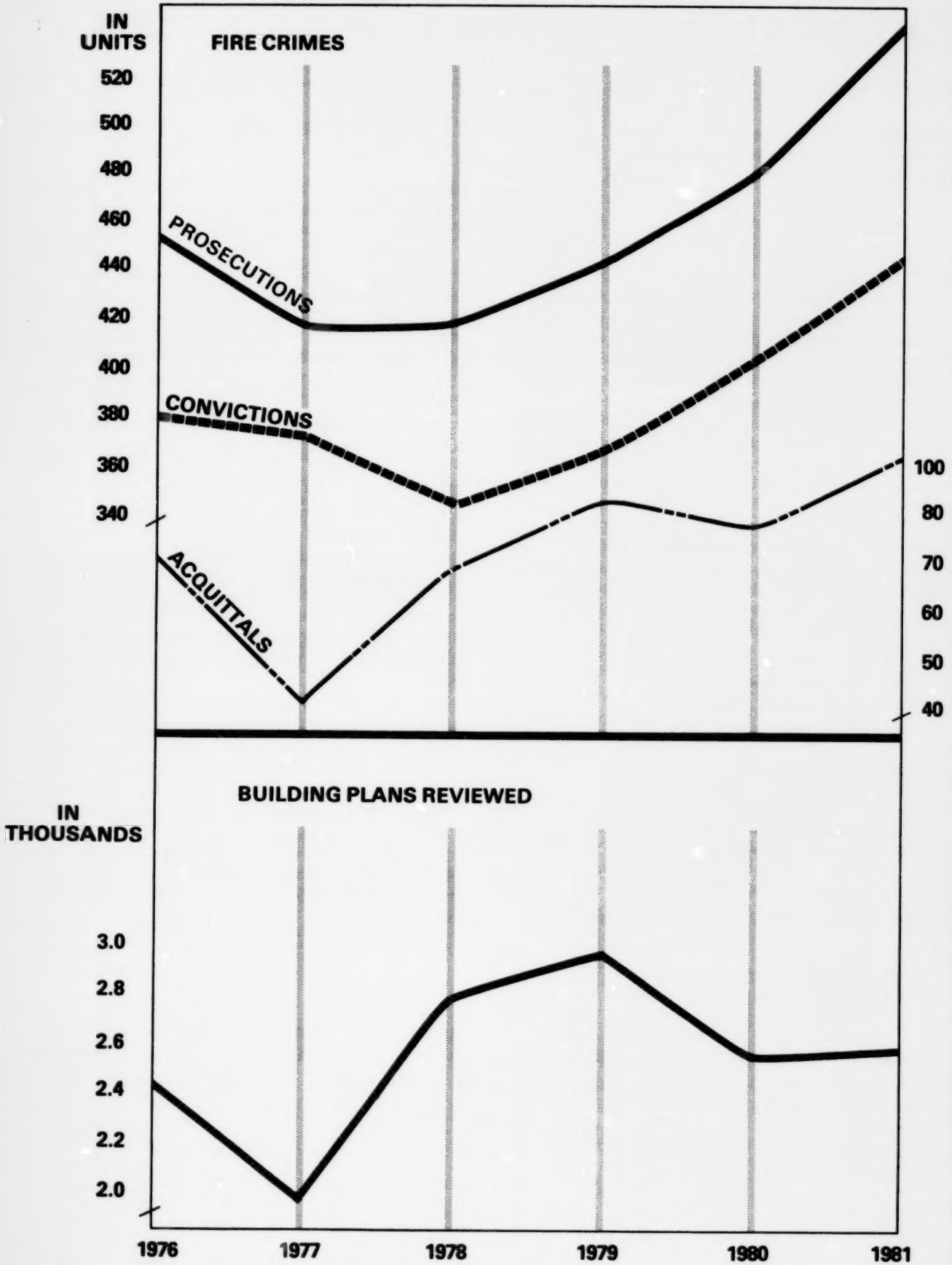
The decrease, by type of fire, in 1981 over 1980 was 9.08% for suspicious fires and a 2.85% decrease in fatal fires. Compared to 1980, there was no change in large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1981 — 65 to 65.

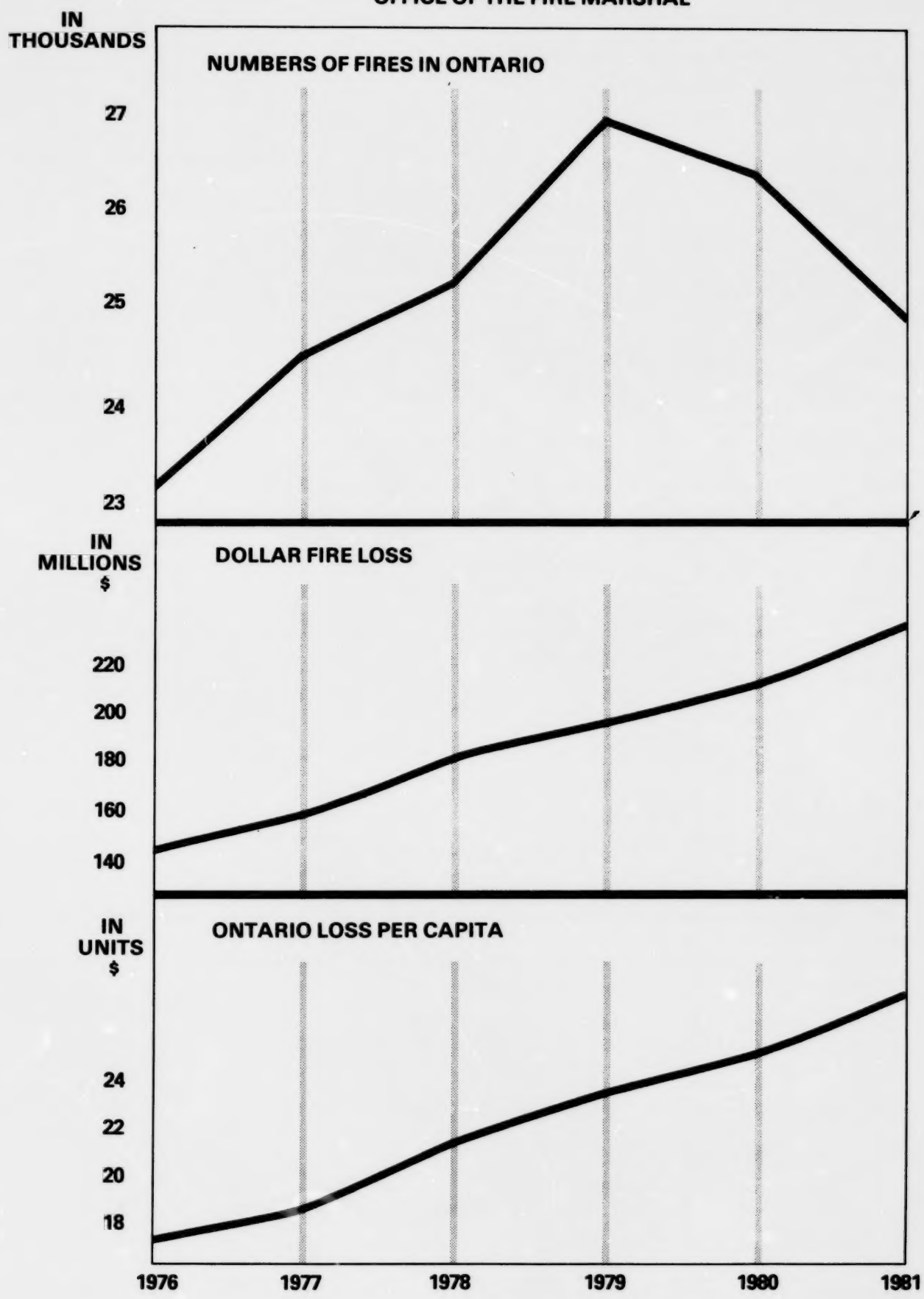
Of 1,512 suspicious fires investigated in 1981, 1,107 were found to be of incendiary origin, 97 were accidental, and 308 of undetermined cause. In 1980, 745 criminal charges were laid. Criminal charges laid in 1981 totalled 603. This is a decrease of 19.07% over 1980.

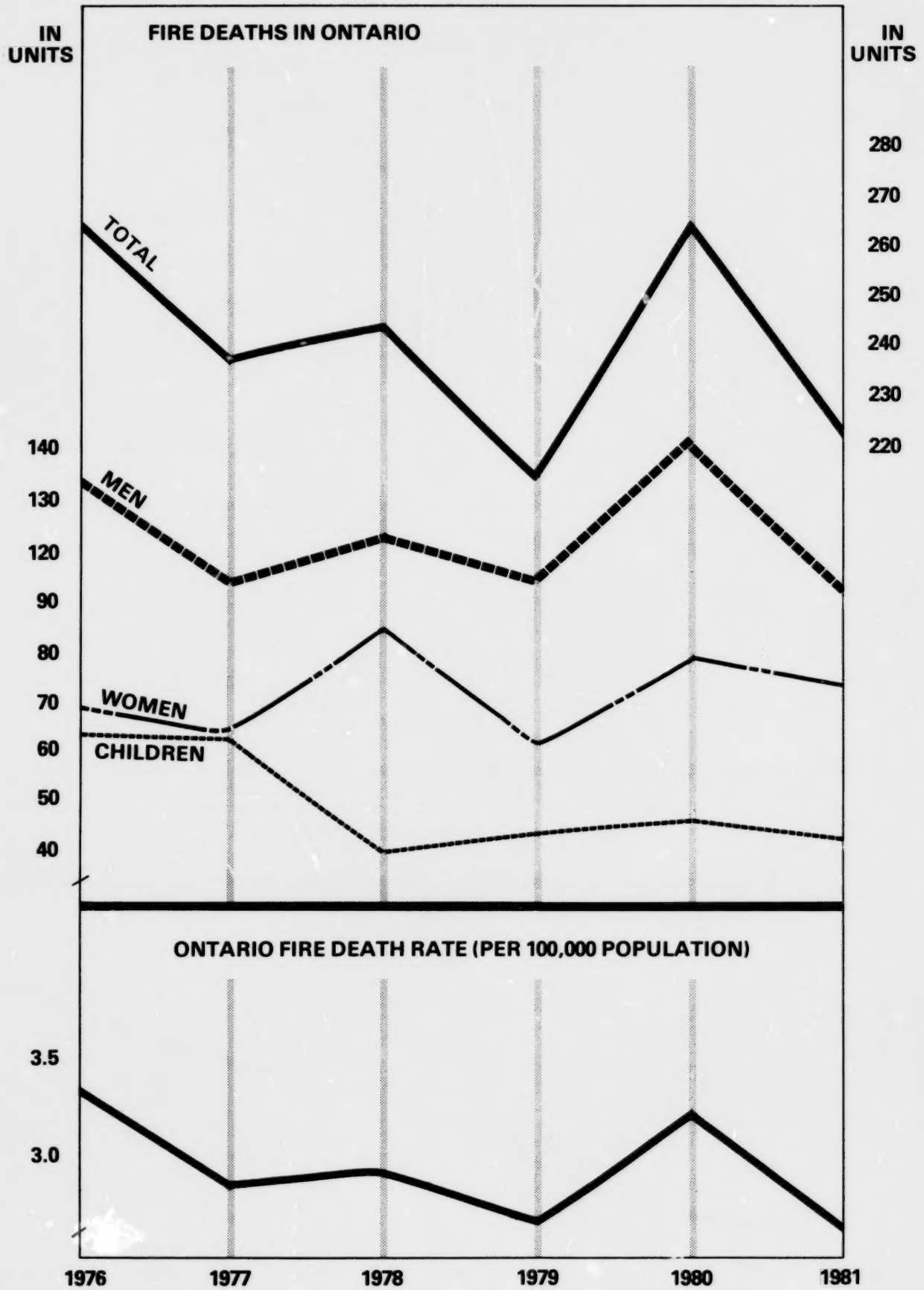
Fire Investigation Services
Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1977 Con.	1977 Acq.	1978 Con.	1978 Acq.	1979 Con.	1979 Acq.	1980 Con.	1980 Acq.	1981 Con.	1981 Acq.	Pending
Arson	321	32	282	57	299	59	328	56	348	77	332
Attempted Arson	2	0	6	1	3	3	10	0	9	0	12
Conspriacy to Commit Arson	4	0	0	6	2	6	3	5	2	11	11
Negligently Causing Fire	13	2	4	0	6	0	8	2	11	3	1
Attempt to Defraud	2	0	0	1	5	0	1	2	1	1	5
Other Fire Crimes	29	6	50	4	45	14	48	12	67	8	51
Totals	371	40	342	69	360	82	397	77	438	100	412

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL




IN THOUSANDS
NUMBERS OF FIRES IN ONTARIO
27
26
25
24
23
IN MILLIONS $
DOLLAR FIRE LOSS
220
200
180
160
140
IN UNITS $
ONTARIO LOSS PER CAPITA
24
22
20
18
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981


FIRE DEATHS IN ONTARIO
IN UNITS
IN UNITS
280
270
260
250
240
230
220
TOTAL
140
130
120
90
80
MEN
70
WOMEN
60
CHILDREN
50
40
ONTARIO FIRE DEATH RATE (PER 100,000 POPULATION)
3.5
3.0
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. Included in providing technical support in solving fire service problems and determining possible fire cause and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College, at Gravenhurst, are utilized for such work. When the performance of fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

The Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations, and checks some previously inspected installations. Installations approved this year (51.4%) are down from 1980. Two Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected 292 new installations, of which 150 were approved. Seventy-four installations were re-inspected, and 66 were approved.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by making fire prevention inspections and advising what corrective measures are needed where hazards are found. In 1981, of the 638 fire departments in the Province, 286 reported they made 241,692 inspections. Compared with 1980, there was a 5.5% increase in the number of departments reporting on their fire prevention program, and a 7.2% decrease in the number of fire prevention inspections.

The new Hotel Fire Safety Program will be responsible for detailed training programs for hotel employees and will likely take on training programs for staff groups at various levels.

During 1981, Hotel Fire Safety Services conducted 522 hotel inspections (initial and follow-up) and 1,083 hotels were visited for job audits, 8 hotel owners were charged with 17 separate violations under the Hotel Fire Safety Act, 7 convictions on 12 violations have been registered with the remainder still before the courts.

The Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors are solely responsible for the enforcement of the Hotel Fire Safety Act. Fire departments are encouraged to inspect and report any violations to the Hotel Inspector.

Technical Services
Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Assembly	25,297	29,306	25,013	26,174	28,295	30,452	28,903
Institutional	6,844	5,958	5,286	5,554	5,651	5,725	6,781
Residential	161,873	137,406	119,182	158,112	171,743	135,527	121,746
Business and Personal Services	21,543	23,718	19446	24,289	24,979	23,815	23,439
Mercantile	38,723	40,845	30,887	31,255	31,634	34,457	30,320
Industrial	33,679	34,359	28,815	37,511	34,467	30,366	30,503
Totals	287,950	271,592	228,629	282,895	296,769	260,342	241,692

CONSULTING SERVICES

The role of Consulting Services is to advise Ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which is reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. This is achieved by utilizing six staff Professional Engineers specializing in the area of fire protection.

Plans for construction, renovation or alterations of buildings proposed by Ministries or provincial agencies are subject to detailed examination by the staff engineers. These structures include provincial buildings, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, hotels, colleges and universities, and major projects supported by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. Architects, engineers, and designers consult with staff members to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building and Fire Code constraints, to ensure that the structures are afforded an environment for occupants which is as safe as possible.

The slight increase in plans reviewed (0.5%) 1981, from 1980, reflects the implementation of fire alarm smoke detector projects in Homes for the Aged, funded by the Ministry of Community and Social Services. These projects involve the installation of smoke detectors in bedrooms and corridors of Homes for the Aged, to provide earlier warning in the event of fire, as well as possible complete upgrading of the fire alarm system.

During 1981, Bill 59, an Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act to allow for the Fire Code as regulations, was introduced and received third reading June 26, 1981. Staff of the Consulting Services Unit participated in the analyses and review of approximately 300 pieces of public comment on the draft Ontario Fire Code, gazetted January 13, 1979.

HOTEL SERVICES

Hotels which are required to be licenced under the Tourism Act and licenced by the Liquor Board of Ontario are now inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with the Hotel Fire Safety Act 1971 and regulation 366/71.

The responsibility for inspection of hotels has historically been divided between the Fire Marshal's Office for the 2,400 hotels licenced under the Ministry of Industry and Tourism Legislation, and the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario for those 1,200 establishments licenced under the Liquor Licence Act.

On November 9th, 1981, a complement of 70 inspectors from the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario was transferrred to the Office of the Fire Marshal. Extensive training programs are presently underway for the transferred inspectors at the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst and in Toronto. The training is on-going and the inspectors are progressing very satisfactorily.

Revisions are underway to the Hotel Fire Safety Act in consultation with the Hotel Industry. Revisions considered necessary to meet the recommendations of the Inn-On-The-Park Coronor's Jury will be made.

Rather than devoting most of the work effort toward inspections, the program commitment involves three main areas including inspection and evaluation, maintenance and advisory, and enforcement.

The inspection and evaluation portion of the schedule will involve the physical inspection of hotels and identification of the structural fire safety features or lack of, within the building which is basic and general but generally covers everything.

The maintenance and advisory program aspect of the job will involve assessment of Hotel Fire Safety Inspection, test and maintenance programs, the "Fire Plan" and evacuation programs and response teams with emphasis on the operation of first aid fire extinguishing equipment and the movement of hotel guests will play a major role in this part of the program. Inspector training will also be included in this segment.

The first stage of the Fire Code regulations was put in place on November 2, 1981, when the Regulation was filed.

The Fire Code did not contain provisions for Flammable and Combustible Liquids or Retrofit. These parts, 4 and 9, held in reserve, will be completed as quickly as possible for possible adoption as regulations.

The Fire Code legislation has resulted in additional responsibilities for administration of this legislation in the Consulting Services Unit.

Staff members continue to participate, in the National Fire Code and National Building Code Committees, as well as serving on a number of special standard-making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

In addition, the unit continued to advise municipal governments and provincial Ministries on fire-related building matters and proposed legislation.

Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Schools	681	1,065	1,283	1,089	1,106
Hospitals	345	343	308	344	326
Community & Social Services	172	272	202	194	384
Universities & Colleges	80	150	140	132	104
Ontario Government Buildings	47	26	39	37	25
Hotels	667	1,004	1,014	798	663
Totals	1,992	2,860	2,986	2,594	2,608

ONTARIO FIRE COLLEGE

The purpose of the Ontario Fire College is to provide year round training for officers and potential officers of municipal fire departments.

Some of the large municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for their fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A substantial number of municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal.

The goals of the fire service are two-fold: the first is to prevent fires from occurring and the second is to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in the support services, such as training, maintenance and public relations.

The goals of the training delivery system at the College are:

1) to reduce the loss of life and incidence of fire occurrence by developing skilled fire prevention officers,
2) to reduce the loss of life and property by developing skilled company, command and administrative officers,
3) to provide the necessary training and to develop the necessary skills in specialized fire service activities.

These goals were developed to compliment the goals of the fire service. During the academic year stretching from January 5 through December 18, 1981, the Ontario Fire College continued to fulfil its teaching mandate. The total number of officers who graduated from the College since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967 stands at 1,213. There were 1,016 students trained during 1981, of which 88 completed the course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. During 1981, 223 new applications were received and completed, leaving 705 students in stream who were forwarded to 1982. A total of 205 new applications were received, making a total enrollment of 910 for the next academic year. A total of 195 students have been wait-listed for the 1982 year, should space become available for their acceptance.

A total of 29 courses were offered during the 1981 academic year. The course offerings included the following: Fire Prevention, Fire Fighting Operations, Fire Department Management and Techniques of Instruction at the General level: Fire Department Administration, Fire Fighting Operations and Fire Prevention at the Advanced Level: Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Crime Detection, Fire Chiefs' Management, Rescue Extrication and Basic Fire Protection for Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors were conducted as Specialist Seminars.

Enrolment for each course offered is restricted to a maximum of 46 students.

The Fire Prevention Unit incudes mathematics, science and report writing, principles of fire prevention and protection features and building design. The preparation and interpretation of building plans: design of fire detection and fire protection equipment; functions of testing laboratories; discussion of fire prevention laws and development of fire prevention programs are discussed.

The Fire Fighting Operations Unit consists of a study of the operational responsibilities of a command officer in fire protection, leadership and command functions; pre-fire attack planning; fire crime detection; design and tactical use of fire fighting trucks and preparing the fire department officer for training duties within his own fire department.

The Fire Department Management Unit deals with management of organizations; oral and written communications; various acts and codes relating to

fire safety; fire department management problems; financial administration; organization and man-management; leadership styles; fire department records; decision making and human relations.

The Techniques of Instruction Unit covers the principle of instruction, the adult learning process and effective use of training aids. The course is designed to develop the company officer or prospective officer in the training skills necessary for the officer to fulfil a role as a trainer within his/her home fire department.

The Advanced Level Fire Fighting Operations Course provides two weeks of training geared toward developing senior officers' skills. The course includes an examination of the senior officer operation, supervisory, command and planning responsibilities.

The Advanced Fire Department Administration Course deal with administrative matters. The agenda covers a number of areas, such as legislative responsibility, inter-relationships with other municipal agencies, personnel management functions, fiscal planning and master planning.

The Advanced Fire Prevention Course is designed to provide training in two specific areas. Part I deals with life safety aspects and the second deals with property protection and the maintenance of protective systems.

Program delivery at the Advanced Level is designed for maximum participation by the student and allows for a high degree of interfacing with the discussion leaders.

Students work individually and in groups on assignments for presentation by the student and group leaders.

The purpose of training is to fulfil two main objectives. One is to provide a vehicle for the discussion of topics which are of current concern to the particular group. The other is to develop skill and expertise in specific areas, such as rescue, fire prevention, as well as officership in volunteer fire department.

Candidates on course during the year represent 164 fire departments in Ontario and other government agencies. There was a marked increase in the number of departments who sent a student in 1980 over 1979. The increase was a direct result of the new course design which embodies the philosophy of providing training and developing skills which suit the client groups' needs whether it be a full-time, composite or volunteer fire department.

The administrative and instructional staff of the Ontario Fire College were invited to conduct a number of seminars, workshops and short courses during 1981 for agencies and organizations with an interest in fire safety at the provincial, national and international jurisdictions. A seminar was conducted at the Canadian Coast Guard School in Fort Erie; two workshops at the Ontario Municipal Fire Instructors' Association held at McMaster University; the staff also participated in the program at the Ontario Fire Prevention Officers' Association, and acted as moderator in a panel discussion and presented two papers related to the training function at the National Fire Protection Association conference.

The staff also worked with the Metro Instructors' Association, developing a pilot recruit training project.

REGIONAL TRAINING

The Ontario Fire College is responsible for the content of the regional fire fighting and fire prevention schools. It provides instructional notes, as well as equipment and instructors to assist fire advisory service in the fire fighting schools.

AUTO EXTRICATION

In 1979, an inter-ministerial task force on crash rescue recommended that the Ministry of the Solicitor General, through the Office of the Fire Marshal, establish a province-wide auto extrication program.

In 1980, the Solicitor General authorized the commencement of Phase I. This included the purchase of a mobile training unit and training staff to conduct auto extrication training throughout the province. To date, 1,500 fire fighters have received training and plans have been made to give training to an additional 3,000 in 1982.

13 informational seminars were conducted by the staff around the Province including the Police College in Aylmer, attended by a total of 1,163 people.

Plans have been made to start training approximately 800 O.P.P. officers working in selected areas throughout the Province where there are no fire department or extrication services provided. This was Phase II and considered urgent, due to remoteness and weather conditions of the areas.

Now that both Phase I and II are underway, it is considered the appropriate time to proceed with Phase III.

Phase III consists of financial assistance to municipalities in the form of grants to purchase special auto extrication equipment.

In 1981, a $5 million program to assist municipalities in the establishment of a Province-wide auto extrication program was announced.

It is anticipated that it will take several years to fully implement the Province-wide program and therefore, preference will be given to those areas where the presence of Provincial highways demonstrates the greatest need.

The Province will provide funds on a 50/50 basis with priority given to local governments wishing to provide the services on a County, District or Regional basis. Individual municipalities will be assisted in purchasing the basic extrication equipment.

Funds will also be provided for services rendered when a rescue unit responds to an accident, on a Provincial highway.

In order to implement the program, the Fire Advisory Services of the Office of the Fire Marshal will be employing the services of a program co-ordinator, one liason officer and support staff.

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such service.

They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The advisory service provides technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers study the fire department organization, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 844 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 14,917 recommendations. To date, 7821 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 54 in fire departments organized or re-organized; 674 in advice to municipal councils, 671 in advising fire department chiefs; and 511 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 Regional County and District Mutual Fire Aid Systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised 6 Emergency Fire Service Plans during the year.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in the North. The program, which is conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs who selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams for area that would otherwise be without fire protection.

The Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications, receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the Office of the Fire Marshal and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to maintain the equipment and the OFM agrees to provide training and advice regarding fire protection. These communities were assisted on four hundred and ninety-one occasions during 1981 under this program.

The Advisers are assisting the Statistical Services in the field education of fire department personnel in completing Fire Loss Reports. When errors are found in reports submitted by fire departments, the Adviser visits the department when he is in the area and assists the Fire Chief in correcting the report.

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1981 in the Counties of Simcoe, Huron, Prescott & Russel, Bruce, Renfrew, Essex, Oxford and Elgin; Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Durham, Hamilton-Wentworth and York; and the District of Timiskaming. Students receive 40 hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFC. A total of 421 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1981 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the Fire Protection Technology Course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the District Fire Services Advisers and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Four such schools were conducted in 1981 in the following counties, regions or districts: Region of Ottawa-Carleton; Counties of Renfrew and Kent; and the District of Cochrane. A total of 98 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1981, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction to 11,274 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

In addition to the Regional Fire Training and Fire Prevention Schools, there was 14 Breathing Apparatus Seminars, 5 Fire Chiefs Seminars and 1 Pilot Project on Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-76	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Totals
Surveys Conducted	728	25	15	20	29	27	844
Recommendations Made	12,538	487	238	435	530	689	14,917
Recommendations Accepted	7,245	168	73	121	107	107	7,821
Percentages of Acceptances	58%	34%	31%	28%	20%	15%	52%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activations

1964-76	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Totals
376	38	22	22	35	36	529

SELECTION BOARDS

Two selection Boards were conducted in 1981 by the Assistant Fire Marshal for the Promotion of Deputy Fire Chiefs.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Services Section provides effective administrative support services in such areas as financial management, personnel and purchasing. The section prepares and co-ordinates the budget for fourteen (14) cost centres within Fire Safety Services. The Section also co-ordinates the requisitioning, placement and retirement of all vehicles for the Office of the Fire Marshal and controls the maintenance of all related vehicle records. The OFM fleet presently consists of 186 vehicles of various types and sizes including fire fighting vehicles.

Other services include inventory control, requisition for stationery, supplies and equipment as well as the provision of mail sorting, stockroom and shipping facilities. The section is also responsible for the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licenced users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1981, there were 1,282 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and education and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments, which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools libraries and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material is also circulated to groups with allied interest, directly or through fire departments.

The office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1981 was 833,129.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 13,970 audiences, and viewed by more than 659,000.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

Record of Literature Distribution in 1981

Type of Literature	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Information	27,638	26,130	23,268	28,693	25,824
Fire Prevention	864,200	838,000	811,600	948,860	853,974
Technical	950	898	840	920	828
Legal	1,631	1,525	1,426	1,732	1,559
Instructional	975	875	911	1,049	944
Totals	895,394	867,428	838,045	981,254	883,129

Fire Loss Summary

Property Fire Record for the year 1981

Number of Fires	25,081
Total Fire Loss	234,857,057

Five-year Average for years 1977-81

Number of Fires	25,652
Total Fire Loss	196,460,512

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1981	112	73	42	227	2.6	*
1980	143	80	46	269	3.2	3.63
1979	113	59	43	215	2.6	3.06
1978	121	85	40	246	2.9	3.57
1977	113	63	62	238	2.8	3.47

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1981	25,018	290.06	*
1980	26,554	313.14	357.33
1979	26,887	320.7	347.52
1978	25,190	302.2	319.06
1977	24,610	292.4	316.9

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1981	$234,857,057	$27.23	*
1980	211,104,248	24.89	$40.90
1979	197,463,213	23.55	31.63
1978	182,201,419	21.58	27.75
1977	156,676,624	18.61	24.49

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 91-001 and Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

*Data is not available at this time.

Office of the Chief Coroner

R.C. Bennett, M.D., Chief Coroner

The objectives of the Office of the Chief Coroner are to investigate all sudden and unnatural deaths and, in conjunction with related activities, to use the knowledge gained to promote better health and safety for the citizens of Ontario.

The nine major functions of the Office of the Chief Coroner are:

- Coroners Investigations
- Inquests and Jury Recommendations
- Educational Courses
- Metro Toronto Despatch Office and Coroners Courts
- Post Mortem Examinations
- Research and Liaison
- General Inspector of Anatomy
- Human Tissue Gift Act Programme
- Public Education

CORONERS INVESTIGATIONS

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner, as defined in the Coroners Act, in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are practicing medical doctors, appointed by Order-in-Council. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which is not true in most other jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

There are 385 of these local coroners. They conducted over 27,000 investigations in 1981. Working with pathologists, police, fire investigators and many other experts, they complete their investigations and determine if an inquest is necessary. Their reports are reviewed, compiled for statistics and filed in the Office of the Chief Coroner. See Appendix A.

Another aspect of the Coroners System, and one that is equally important, pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation, he can provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. This they do frequently when an inquest is not deemed to be necessary.

In addition to the investigation of deaths, conducting inquests and informing the public of their findings, coroners also must certify that there are no reasons for further investigation regarding all bodies to be cremated or shipped out of Ontario. The number of cremations in Ontario is shown in Appendix E.

Full-time Regional Coroners have been appointed in the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the system. Regional Coroners occupy vital positions as they review all reports and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of the local coroners. They also participate in complex or lengthy investigations and inquests. The Regional Coroners appointed are as follows: Dr. W.W. Wigle (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W.E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J.P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. W.S. Patterson (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. E.P. King (Toronto) Central, Dr. R.B. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J.K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay, Dr. R.D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern.

INQUESTS

Local coroners, the Chief Coroner or the Minister may order an inquest into any death. Other than those which are mandatory under the Coroners Act, which will be discussed later, inquests are held in cases where it is necessary to establish who the deceased was, and when, where, how and by what means the death occurred.

In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future.

The average duration of inquests continued to increase in 1981 as inquests became more comprehensive in scope and depth. For instance, in Metropolitan Toronto the total number of hours per inquest has increased from 24 hours in 1979 to over 28 hours in 1981.

Mandatory Inquests

(A) *Mining and Construction*

Mining and construction related deaths are mandatory under the Coroners Act. During 1981, inquests were held for 12 mining deaths and 39 construction deaths. The recommendations coming from these inquests will continue to contribute toward preventing similar deaths in the future. Company, union and government officials have co-operated fully in implementing these recommendations.

(B) *Deaths in Custody*

Inquests are mandatory under the Coroners Act for all persons who die while in the custody of a peace officer or when they are an inmate at a correctional institution, lock-up or training school.

Twenty-three deaths in custody occurred in 1981, a decrease of 6 from 1980. Initial investigations by coroners indicate that 9 of the deaths were suicide, 9 natural, 2 homicide and 3 accidental. Inquests have been held into these custody deaths, or will be concluded early in 1982. Juries have made many useful recommendations, particularly relating to the prevention of suicides of persons in custody, and the authorities are proceeding to the extent of their resources to implement the suggested changes.

INQUEST JURY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations emanating from Coroner's Juries have been pursued by this office since its inception, and, in fact, the Chief Coroner has the responsibility of bringing jury findings and recommendations to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies and departments of governments. Coroners may hold inquests when they feel that the public should be informed of the circumstances of the death and it is expected that the jury may make recommendations directed towards the avoidance of death in similar circumstances.

Although this office has no authority to force any person or organization to implement recommendations, nevertheless it is surprising the number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred under similar circumstances, without having remedied the situation which caused the first fatality.

It is extremely difficult to record precise statistics on the number of recommendations which are implemented as there is often a considerable time lag involved, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of all recommendations which are reasonable and practical are eventually implemented in some manner.

See Appendix B for statistics of Inquests, Recommendations and Inquests by County or District.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

The annual Educational Course for Coroners was held in October of 1981 in Toronto. Three days in length, it was attended by a total of 256 new and experienced coroners, police officers, fire investigators and other specialists involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. As well as basic subjects relating to the coroners system, internationally known specialists presented lectures on a wide variety of topics.

Regional Meetings for coroners were conducted, and many lectures were given by personnel of this office at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Fire College and meetings of professional organizations.

METRO TORONTO DESPATCH OFFICE AND CORONERS COURTS

The Despatch Office is manned on a 24 hour, 7 day per week basis by complement of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1981, this office processed 6,696 Metro cases. In addition, the Despatch Office staff provide the off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 50 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by the Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides Coroner's Constables to assist in inquests. In the case of coroners' inquests and the courts in Toronto, the City of Toronto, now Metropolitan Toronto, Police Department has staffed the coroners' courts continuously since 1919.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

The majority of the 8,395 post mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area most of the post mortem examinations, numbering 1,177 in 1981, are performed in the Provincial Morgue located in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Despatch Office personnel supervise and service the Morgue. They received a total of 1,522 bodies for post mortem examination and storage. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The proximity of The Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

RESEARCH AND LIAISON

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

(A) *Child Abuse (Battered Child)*

During 1978, Bill 114, An Act to revise the Child Welfare Act, was introduced in the Legislature. It received third reading on December 12, 1978, and Royal Assent on December 15, 1978. Section 49(1) deals with the reporting of child abuse deaths.

Child abuse is of special importance because there is an increased number of cases being reported to child protective agencies.

The term "battered child" had its origin at a seminar sponsored by The American Academy of Paediatrics in 1961. Dr. C. Henry Kempe of the University of Colorado wrote the first comprehensive article on the subject in the Journal of The American Medical Association in 1962, shocking the medical profession and others to the startling high incidence of "battered child" cases.

The Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario first brought this important matter to the attention of the public in this Province and Canada in 1962, and alerted physicians, coroners, police and others to be on the alert for these tragic cases.

The statistics on all such deaths have been carefully recorded since December 1962, as follows:

Year	Number of Deaths
1962	3 (December only)
1963	11
1964	16
1965	4
1966	21
1967	11
1968	7
1969	10
1970	5
1971	8
1972	6
1973	9
1974	11
1975	11
1976	9
1977	14
1978	7
1979	6
1980	5
1981	4
Total	178

The average number of deaths per year over the last nineteen years is 9. The sex incidence was ninety-four males and eighty-four females. There has been a slight preponderance of male deaths each year. The age distribution was as follows:

Age	Number of Deaths
Up to one year	104
One to two years	39
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	14
Over four years	4
TOTAL	178

The significant facts shown by these figures are that the majority of deaths occur up to two years of age, with approximately sixty percent of the total being under one year and eighty percent under two years.

The breakdown of how these deaths were disposed of is as follows:

I. Investigation only	38
II. Investigation and charges laid	9
III. Investigation and Inquest only	54
IV. Investigation and Inquest and charges laid	5
V. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator committed to mental institution, or referred for psychiatric treatment	8
VI. Investigation and/or Inquest and convictions	62
VII. Charges laid and cases still pending before the courts	2
	Total 178

(B) *The Role of Cannabis and Alcohol in Traffic Fatalities*

On March 1, 1982, the Office of the Chief Coroner in collaboraton with The Centre of Forensic Sciences and the Traffic Injury Research Foundation initiated a two year programme to determine the use of cannabis and alcohol by drivers and pedestrians fatally injured in traffic collisions.

This study is an extension of a previous drug screening programme, carried out by the same agencies in 1978 and 1979. Out of more than 100 drugs tested, alcohol and cannabis were the most frequently detected drugs in traffic victims.

It is hoped that this investigation will provide the means to examine how and how often cannabis and alcohol play a causal role in fatal accidents and also it should provide a comprehensive data base that will add to our knowledge about the fatal crash problem in general.

THE GENERAL INSPECTOR OF ANATOMY

The Anatomy Act is administered through the Office of the Chief Coroner.

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated Schools of Anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical and dental students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate and postgraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many paramedical students including chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques or for research purposes.

All the demands in 1981 for bodies by the Schools have been fulfilled.

The following Schools have been designated to receive bodies.

(1)	University of Toronto	Department of Anatomy
(2)	University of Ottawa	Department of Anatomy
(3)	University of Western Ontario (London)	Department of Anatomy
(4)	Queen's University (Kingston)	Department of Anatomy
(5)	McMaster University (Hamilton)	Department of Anatomy
(6)	University of Guelph	Section of Human Anatomy
(7)	Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	Department of Anatomy
(8)	University of Waterloo	Section of Human Anatomy

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty-one Local Inspectors of Anatomy appointed throughout the Province to carry out the provisions of the Anatomy Act. Most Local Inspectors are in the areas near the Schools. All Inspectors must also be coroners. Where there is no Local Inspector, any coroner may carry out the duties outlined in the Anatomy Act.

A lecture on the Anatomy Act is included in the Educational Course for Coroners each year.

Each year a meeting is held with the Heads of all the Schools of Anatomy. The last meeting was held on February 5, 1982, with representation from each of the Schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the Schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a School if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1981.

A report must be filed both by the Local Inspector and the School receiving each body with the General Inspector who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all Schools in the Province, when they were received, and when and where they were buried or cremated following their use for medical education or scientific research.

Any person wishing to donate his or her body to a School of Anatomy may do so by signing a consent or by consent of their next-of-kin. Bodies are accepted by the Schools for the above purposes, providing they are suitable and there is a need for them.

A Memorial Service is held by each School at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and they may attend if they so wish.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of donated and unclaimed bodies processed under the Anatomy Act in 1981, compared with 1980.

I. The total number of bodies provided to the eight Schools of Anatomy in Ontario:

1980 — 257
1981 — 272

II. The total number of bodies buried by municipalities under Section 11 of the Anatomy Act:

1980 — 91
1981 — 76

III. The total number of reported unclaimed bodies which were subsequently reclaimed for burial or cremation under Section 5(1) of the Anatomy Act:

1980 — 52
1981 — 54

IV. The total number of bodies processed under the Anatomy Act:

1980 — 400
1981 — 402

THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT PROGRAMME

By Order-in-Council dated July 7, 1976, the administration of The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971, was transferred from the Minister of Health to the Solicitor General.

This Act, along with the Anatomy Act and the Coroners Act, comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Coroner, which seems to be a logical transfer inasmuch as these three Acts are very closely related and integrated in many respects.

Under the Human Tissue Gift Act, provision is made for inter-vivos gifts for transplants, as well as post mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes such as therapeutic, medical education and scientific research.

Since 1975, a consent form under this Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence on their respective renewal dates, which each person may complete or destroy. Each licenced driver has had the opportunity to give a consent to use his or her whole body, or specified parts thereof, for the purposes designated in the Act.

A coroner having jurisdiction may veto the consent respecting the removal of any tissue or organ after death, if he determines it could interfere with a subsequent post mortem examination or any other investigation. The consent is seldom vetoed.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, brains, as well as livers, lungs and other organs on occasion.

In addition, we need approximately 300 whole bodies annually for the eight Schools of Anatomy for anatomical dissection.

The public attitude has changed rapidly in the past few years and more and more people are donating their bodies, or parts of their bodies, for therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research.

We welcome this change, however, many persons who wish to donate want more information and details on precisely what happens when they sign the consent on the driver's licence, or otherwise. Therefore, to avoid some of this confusion, a new consent form was designed and has appeared on the driver's licence since the Spring of 1980.

The format is as follows:

Ontario

CONSENT UNDER
THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT, 1971
CHECK ✓ APPROPRIATE CHOICE(S)

I, ...
having attained the age of 18 years, consent to the use after my death of:

I. A. ☐ Any needed organs or parts of my body, or
B. ☐ Only the following organs or parts of my body,

_____
For transplant, treatment, medical education or research.

II. C. ☐ My whole body by a School of Anatomy for medical education or research.

_____
Signature of Donor Date

(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

IF YOU COMPLETE CHOICE A OR B, YOUR BODY WILL BE RETURNED TO YOUR NEXT-OF-KIN FOR BURIAL OR CREMATION.

IF YOU COMPLETE CHOICE C, *AND A SCHOOL OF ANATOMY ACCEPTS YOUR BODY*, IT WILL BE BURIED OR CREMATED BY THE SCHOOL.

PLEASE INFORM YOUR NEXT-OF-KIN OR EXECUTOR OF YOUR WISHES.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING HUMAN TISSUE DONATIONS, PLEASE WRITE TO:

CHIEF CORONER FOR ONTARIO
CORONERS BUILDING
26 GRENVILLE STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO M7A 2G9

Numerous enquiries are received daily, not only from the 4½ million licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from non-drivers and persons who obtain a copy of our explanatory brochure. We also have a consent form for next-of-kin to complete after death, where the deceased has made no prior arrangements.

Since the Act was transferred to the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Chief Coroner has been informing coroners, pathologists and others of the needs for tissues and organs and requesting their assistance in obtaining consents from the public prior to death, or from the next-of-kin after death if no previous consent was signed. The office has also asked coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police to search for a consent in the wallets or purses of deceased persons.

A central telephone number is located at Toronto General Hospital, and is available to physicians and others throughout Ontario 24 hours each day. If they wish to obtain further information and advice on

what to do when a consent is found, they may call this number and discuss the case with an experienced and knowledgeable physician. A consent is useless unless it is found and acted upon immediately.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner answers all enquiries either by telephone or in writing. They are convinced that if they can get the message across to the public showing the great need for tissues and organs, the shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitary glands for dwarfism and kidneys for persons on permanent dialysis would be virtually eliminated in a few years. The results have been very encouraging to date.

As part of a continuing public information campaign, the Chief Coroner and staff were called upon many times during 1981 to speak at public meetings and to news media. To date, four public service announcements have been made for television with respect to donations, including a telecast in the French language and carried on Channel 47, CFMT-TV.

Most important, a total of 3½ million brochures have been printed in English, French and Italian to be distributed to the public informing them of the need for donations of human organs and tissues. To date approximately 2½ million have been distributed and this is still being done on a continuous basis.

This brochure explains in detail how persons may consent to donate their whole bodies or specified parts, what it means precisely when they do give a consent, and what happens to their bodies eventually when the medical purposes have been served.

The brochure is free of charge and is available through the Office of the Chief Coroner. Brochures have been distributed to the public through hospital waiting rooms, doctors' offices, organ donor foundations, charitable organizations, driver licencing bureaus, over 400 supermarkets and shopping centres, libraries, police and fire departments, Ontario Government Bookstores and consumer information and publication centres, as well as boards of education, liquor stores and many others.

Many discussions and meetings have been held with the transplant surgeons, anatomists and other physicians involved in this field. Without exception, they are in favour of our publicity programme and they hope it will continue.

On December 15, 1978, a very important amendment was made to the Coroners Act concerning the harvesting of pituitary glands. It reads as follows:

Section 29(1) Any person performing a post mortem examination of a body under the warrant of a coroner may extract the pituitary gland and cause it to be delivered to any person or agency designated by the Chief Coroner for use in the treatment of persons having a growth hormone deficiency.

(2) This section applies where the coroner or person performing the post mortem examination has no reason to believe that the deceased has expressed an objection to his body being so dealt with after his death or that the surviving spouse, parent, child, brother, sister or personal representative objects to the body being so dealt with, and notwithstanding that no consent otherwise required by law is given.

As a result of this amendment, the number of pituitary glands harvested increased from 5,064 in 1978 to 6,883 in 1979. In 1981, a total of 6,273 was harvested. It is estimated 10,000 glands are required annually to give adequate treatment to all the pituitary dwarfs in Ontario. Hopefully, the deficit will be further reduced in 1982.

The Ontario Division of the Eye Bank was formed in 1955. Two eyes were received that year. Donations have increased since then with 974 received in 1980 and 867 in 1981. From 1955 to 1981, 14,701 eyes have been donated. However, more eyes are needed to treat the blind and eye diseases, as well as for research and teaching purposes. It is expected the deficit will gradually be eliminated over the next few years.

In 1980, a total of 206 kidneys were received and 195 were transplanted. In 1981, a total of 218 were received of which 205 were suitable and transplanted. The remaining kidneys are used for research and teaching purposes. During the month of August, 1981, 25 kidneys were donated and transplanted by the Metro Organ Retrieval and Exchange Programme. There is still a marked deficit in the number of kidneys needed for transplant which is estimated to be 500 at any one time in Ontario. Although the surgeons are pleased with the progress to date, it is recognized that it will take many years to satisfy the demands. The main reason for this is the fact that, even though a consent is given, each donor must die in a hospital on support systems for circulation and respiration or the kidneys cannot be used.

The number of joints received in 1981 was 15 and the same number were received in 1980. Since this type of transplant surgery is increasing, more donations are desperately needed. We hope these demands will be met in 1982.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

As was discussed earlier in relation to the Human Tissue Gift Act Programme, 1981 saw a continuing increase in public education about activities of the Office of the Chief Coroner. Due in part to that programme, and an ongoing increase in awareness of the Coroners System, this office has received many more requests than ever before for information from interested citizens, students and the media.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner, Regional Coroners and local Coroners were called upon many times during 1981 to appear in the media and speak at public meetings. Although time consuming, public education about the Office of the Chief Coroner is considered an important part of its overall activities.

Appendix A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Investigations	26,985	27,078	27,005	27,689	27,050
Post Mortem Examinations	9,121	9,285	8,813	8,469	8,395
Inquests	282	254	290	287	258
Cremations	8,319	9,128	9,562	10,554	11,806
Bodies — Anatomy Act	415	450	438	400	402

1981 INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE OF DEATH

Natural	22,392
Accidental	3,170
Suicide	1,273
Homicide	178
Non-coroner's Cases	7
Undetermined	30
Total	27,050

Appendix B

INQUEST STATISTICS

Number of Inquest Verdicts Received	258	
Number of Deaths Involved	340	
Number of Recommendations made by Juries	1,163	
1981 Recommendations Implemented		686
Prior to 1981 Recommendations Implemented		284
Number of Coroners' Recommendations Implemented regarding 1981 Investigations		32
Total Recommendations Implemented in 1981		1,002

Country, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests
Algoma	8
Brant	5
Bruce	3
Cochrane	5
Dufferin	—
Durham	8
Elgin	2
Essex	4
Frontenac	11
Grey	4
Haldimand-Norfolk	3
Haliburton	2
Halton	5
Hamilton-Wentworth	6
Hastings	1
Huron	—
Kenora	4
Kent	2
Lambton	5
Lanark	1
Leeds & Grenville	3
Lennox & Addington	1
Manitoulin	1
Middlesex	20
Muskoka	2

County, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests
Niagara	5
Nipissing	3
Northumberland	2
Ottawa-Carleton	10
Oxford	7
Parry Sound	—
Peel	14
Perth	—
Peterborough	4
Prescott & Russell	5
Prince Edward	—
Rainy River	1
Renfrew	2
Simcoe	4
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5
Sudbury	12
Temiskaming	4
Thunder Bay	7
Victoria	2
Waterloo	7
Wellington	2
Metropolitan Toronto	50
York	6
Total	258

Appendix C

SUICIDES-SEX INCIDENCE

ONTARIO 1965-1981

Year	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total
1981	903	70.9	370	29.1	1,273
1980	907	68.7	413	31.3	1,320
1979	919	70.6	383	29.4	1,302
1978	976	72.5	370	27.5	1,346
1977	964	69.8	418	30.2	1,382
1976	820	66.2	419	33.8	1,239
1975	878	69.0	399	31	1,277
1974	878	68.0	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66.0	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66.0	393	34	1,156
1971	NA	—	NA	—	1,131
1970	586	67.0	284	33	870
1969	616	68.0	287	32	903
1968	598	72.0	235	28	833
1967	428	71.0	180	29	608
1966	440	73.0	162	27	602
1965	437	73.0	163	27	600

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES

ONTARIO 1981

Age Group	Male		Female		Total for Age Group	% For Age Group
	No.	%	No.	%		
0-9	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
10-19	78	81.2	18	18.8	96	7.5
20-29	195	78.9	52	21.1	247	19.4
30-39	156	72.8	59	27.2	215	16.9
40-49	136	65.1	73	34.9	209	16.4
50-59	162	66.9	80	33.1	242	19.0
60-69	85	63.9	48	36.1	133	10.5
70-79	66	71.7	26	28.3	92	7.2
80 & Over	24	63.2	14	36.8	38	3.0
Totals	903	70.9	370	29.1	1,273	100.0

Appendix D

DEATHS BY FIREARMS 1973 — 1981

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Accident	33	35	25	16	20	21	10	17	13
Suicide	270	308	392	341	426	370	282	269	311
Homicide	56	76	79	56	65	66	63	59	42
Total	359	419	496	413	511	457	345	345	366

1981 DEATHS BY FIREARMS

	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Total
Handgun	0	41	13	54
Rifle	11	157	17	185
Shotgun	2	109	12	123
Unspecified	0	4	0	4
Total	13	311	42	366

1981 ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY FIREARMS

Age Group	Total
0 — 5 years	1
5 — 9	1
10 — 14	2
15 — 19	5
19 — 24	4
25 & Over	0
Total	13

Appendix E

CREMATIONS IN ONTARIO — 1981

Toronto Necropolis & Crematorium	563
St. James Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,640
Prospect Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	613
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	915
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,536
Westminster Crematorium (North York)	266
Highland Memory Gardens & Crematorium (North York)	137
Forest Lawn Mausoleum & Crematorium (North York)	167
Hamilton Mausoleum & Crematory (Burlington)	1,027
White Chapel Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Hamilton)	230
Parkview Crematorium (Waterloo)	452
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Thunder Bay)	217
Park Lawn Cemetery & Crematorium (Sudbury)	449
Little Lake & Highland Park Cemeteries & Crematorium (Peterborough)	335
Victoria Memorial Cemetery & Crematorium (Windsor)	335
Greenwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Sault Ste. Marie)	168
Glenhaven Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Glenburnie)	39
Cataraqui Cemetery & Crematorium (Kingston)	231
Woodland Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	327
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	296
Pleasantview Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Fonthill)	339
Capital Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Nepean)	48
Beechwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	778
Pinecrest Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	699
Total	11,806

Forensic Pathology Branch

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a specialty as other sub-divisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1981, the Coroners Office investigated 27,050 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 8,395 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 260 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners, and pathologists in the Province.
b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

The position of Deputy Director remains unfilled.

A replacement medical histotechnologist was appointed in February.

Educational

1. "The Technical Approach to Crime Scene and Sudden Death Investigation" Seminar was held March 30 through April 1, 1981, attended by 97 identification officers from across Canada including the Chief Coroner for New Brunswick, three military police investigators from the Armed Forces and a District Attorney and State Trooper from Pennsylvania. Twenty-four hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounted to 241 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. Seminar on "Forensic Pathology and the Homicide Investigation", November 16 through 20, 1981. This was attended by 100 police personnel from forces across Canada, plus four regional Coroners from New Brunswick, two Crown Attorneys from Windsor and Gander, three military policemen from Camp Borden and Halifax, an investigator from the Medical Examiner's Office, Calgary, and a Pathologist from Labrador. Forty hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 550 pages was issued each participant.

The Director gave 200 hours of lectures (including the Seminars) to medical students at Queen's University and University of Toronto, at Identification Courses at O.P.C. Aylmer, Arson Investigation Courses at Aylmer, The Fire College, Gravenhurst, and the Canadian Fire Investigation Course, Ottawa. In addition, lectures were given at the Canadian Police College, the Atlantic Police Academy, the Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences and the Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists annual seminars.

Forty-seven tours of the facility were given. Mr. Jack Evans conducted 12 forensic orientation courses to law enforcement personnel and law students from Community Colleges.

In-department elective tuition was provided for four students, two from the University of Toronto and two from the University of Manitoba, over a total period of sixteen weeks.

In addition, 192 medical students made 382 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

Level of Service — 1981

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1141
Medicolegal Examinations Performed by the Director	142
Number of Consultations	134
Lectures	200 hours
Court Appearances	118 hours
Number of hours Seminar for participants	64 hours 209
Elective Tuition	4 students for 16 weeks
Number of Microscopic Examinations	26969 units
X-Rays Taken	2648
Number of Forensic Photographic Cases	212
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Air and Road on Branch Business	22000 km

Research

Work continues on quantitative wound shrinkage in preservatives.

X-ray identification continues to be of value in difficult identification problems. A total of 35 identifications were made by this method for the year.

Videotape methods for recording and teaching purposes are being developed to supplement still photography at scenes of crime, autopsy procedures and laboratory testing.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D.M. Lucas, Director
S.E. Brown, Deputy Director

The purpose of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies through scientific analyses.

Expert testimony is provided when required to the courts of law and coroners inquests.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. The services are toxicological, biological, chemical, mechanical, electrical and electronic analyses, as well as firearm, toolmark and document examinations, and specialized photography. Research is continually conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programmes and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the capabilities and limitations of the services available.

The Centre is organized into six sections whose areas of specialization are outlined below.

Biology Section

Here examination and identification of stains of body fluids is done. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

Paint, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials are analyzed in this section. In addition, metallurgical, electrical, electronic and engineering studies are performed.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares type-written, hand-written and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on a variety of writing materials and instruments.

Firearms Section

This section examines bullets, cartridge cases and firearms. It also receives tissue and clothing when the question of firing distance arises. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical comparisons that may or may not be visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections and producing audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes are also important.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conducts tests for alcohol, drugs and poisons in specimens arising from investigations of a medicolegal or criminal nature. Personnel in this section are also responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators.

Caseload

Because of the ever increasing backlog of cases it became necessary to further restrict the types of cases accepted. The new restrictions imposed were on:

1. cases of impaired driving due to drugs other than alcohol where *only* urine, not blood, is available for analysis.
2. firearms testing involving common commercial firearms in which the question is only whether the item is a firearm and is capable of firing.
3. hit and run cases in which property damage only resulted.

In addition the Fraudulent Cheque File was discontinued.

These restrictions have of course met with mixed reactions from our clients; however, they are intended to provide for more timely and improved service in other areas. It is hoped that when additional staff becomes available, modifications to some of these restrictions will be possible.

The number of cases submitted in 1981 was 7907, down approximately six percent or 500 cases from 1980. The number reported was down approximately four percent. This is due in part to the above policy which has trimmed, for example, hit and run submissions by about 100 cases from the previous year, and others accordingly. A further drop of 150 cases in the Chemistry section resulted from a reduction in arson and explosive related cases which may be only temporary.

The drop in cases reported is accounted for by the retirement of one Document Examiner and the drop

in Chemistry submissions, particularly arson as mentioned. Apart from these areas the case output was remarkably near that of the previous year in spite of the loss of several other scientific personnel. In addition, a complex homicide investigation involving analysis for digoxin, as well as accounting for considerable research time, involved a significant proportion of casework time and personnel in the Toxicology section equivalent to more than one examiner-year.

The number of court appearances was approximately 7.5% lower than the previous year although they still remain higher than in the past. The demand for expert evidence in the Toxicology section particularly in drinking-driving cases continues to increase.

The introduction of sexual assault evidence kits on a Province-wide basis has substantially improved the quality of the items received for examination in these cases.

A number of cases required attendance of an examiner at the scene. One example of this is a recent case illustrating the value of blood stain and blood splatter interpretation, a subject which is attracting renewed interest.

A body was found dumped and buried in a snowbank; the deceased had been severely beaten. Investigation led to a suspect, residing at a home nearby where, in fact, the beating had occurred. The house had been thoroughly cleaned and all articles of clothing, drapery and carpets washed. Tiny droplets of splattered blood that had escaped the cleanup were found in various locations.

From the directionality of the splatters, the actual location at which the beating took place could be established. Some of these droplets were on the floor up to four meters away, while others on a window frame were in excess of two meters from the floor. It was also determined that the beating had involved more than one blow.

Thorough inspection of the hallway, stairs and outdoor pathways for blood traces was successful in plotting the route taken in the disposal of the body.

Although the carpet, drapes, furniture covers and clothing had been washed and no obvious stains were apparent, blood was detected on them.

A number of accidental deaths occurred from carbon monoxide poisoning including one particularly tragic incident involving a family of four. These required on-site testing by the Toxicology section. The carbon monoxide production resulted from incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels caused by chimney malfunctions, inadequate ventilation or faulty burner adjustments.

Of numerous attempts at fraud, examples of evidence produced in two interesting cases was provided by the Photography section.

A Thunderbird automobile was damaged beyond repair and sold to the accused for salvage. This person claimed to have repaired it and then reportedly became involved in a second accident for which he submitted a $5,500 insurance claim. Our staff compared the damage from the so called second incident to a rather poor quality photograph of the first and noted a remarkable similarity in damage.

In a similar case a woman borrowed a diamond ring, had it appraised and insured, then returned it to her friend. She later claimed $9,000 for its loss. Again comparison of the actual ring with a poor quality photograph from the appraiser allowed proper identification by means of defects in the diamond and scratches on the mountings. This case illustrated the importance of duplicating the photographic conditions since the ring had numerous natural defects and random scratches. Those appearing in the appraiser's record photograph were related to how he had positioned the ring and his light source. Thus a consultation with him was necessary to establish conditions to allow the comparison to be made.

Staff Training and Development

During 1981 six staff members were continuing or beginning the two year qualification programme. Two people completed their programme and are now doing case work. Five scientific and technical staff were lost through resignation, retirement or secondment.

Staff members attended educational programmes on the following topics:

High Pressure Liquid Chromatography, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, Radioimmunoassay, Metallurgy, Pharmacology and Physiology, Immunology, Serology, Hair and Fibre examinations, and The Interpretation of Blood Patterns.

Staff development programmes offered by the Civil Service Commission were also attended as were courses sponsored by the Chief Coroner's Office and the Forensic Pathology Branch.

The Centre was represented at the following scientific conferences:

American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Pittsburgh Conference and Exposition of Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, The American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors,

The Canadian Identification Society, The Eastern Analytical Symposium, The Society of Forensic Toxicologists, Forensic Chemists Seminar, The American Society for Mass Spectrometry, The International Association of Forensic Sciences Meeting and The Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science.

Educational Programmes

Lectures, workshops, and seminars too numerous to list here were conducted by the Centre's staff. These were among programmes sponsored by:

Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario Police College; Office of the Fire Marshal; Canadian Fire School; Chief Coroner's Office; Forensic Pathology; Metro Toronto Police Department; Peel Regional Police Department; York Regional Police Department; University of Western Ontario; Osgoode Hall; University of Toronto; York University; Seneca College; National Defence Department; Medico-Legal Society; Canadian Forces Base Borden; Ontario Hydro; Provincial Judges, and County and District Court Judges Associations; and Ontario Crown Attorneys Association.

Six 2-week Breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by one-hundred and eighty students from the Ontario Provincial Police and Municipal Police Forces.

Tours of the Centre for senior secondary school students and other post-secondary groups were conducted for ninety-six groups. Specially trained university students acted as tour guides.

Professional Affiliations

Members of the staff actively participated in a number of professional associations. Notable among these were:

Canadian Society of Forensic Science — President, John Bortniak; Honorary Secretary, Rita Charlebois; Membership Chairman, Ray Prime; Nominating Commmittee Chairman, George Cimbura; Programme Chairman, Brian Dixon; Exhibits co-ordinators, Ed Sild, Lynda Allair; Biology Section Chairman, Michael Philp; Breath Test Committee Chairman, Doug Lucas.

National Safety Council (USA) — Doug Lucas and Ron Hallett.

Drug Advisory Committee, Ontario College of Pharmacists, George Cimbura.

Other membership affiliations include:

Society of Forensic Toxicologists, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, International Association of Forensic Toxicologists, American Board of Forensic Document Examiners, Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners, Forensic Science Society (British), International Association of Forensic Haematogenetics, Midwestern Association of Forensic Sciences, Canadian Identification Society.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Blood grouping

To enhance the evidential value of bloodstains, findings on Gm 1, 2, 10, Km 1 antigens in bloodstains are now being reported in casework. This brings the total number of grouping systems being reported to eight. Studies on these antigens in seminal stains continues.

Evaluation of the applicability of the HLA system to casework also continues.

New projects started in 1981 include:

a) identification of Km 3 antigen in bloodstains
b) identification of HLA-A9 antigen in bloodstains and body secretions
c) identification of ADA enzyme in bloodstains

Gunshot Residues

Because of continuing maintenance problems with the scanning electron microscope, work on gunshot residues by this technique has been postponed pending the arrival of new equipment in 1982.

Explosives

The detection of the sensitizer components of blasting agents is being done by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The sensitizers have been detected in postblast debris in test explosions, but not yet in casework. Since investigative information indicates blasting agents are being used in some bombings, this important work is continuing.

Paint Analysis

A project on the identification of automobile paints using pyrolysis gas chromatography with capillary columns was completed allowing the classification of lacquer paints by manufacturer. Routine instrumentation was converted to capillary technology allowing this to be used in casework.

The car paint library has been coded and is being computerized for easy cataloguing and faster data retrieval in hit and run cases.

Tear Gases

A project on the rapid identification of tear gas components (eg. in products such as Mace) by HPLC was completed. This is being used successfully in these "prohibited weapons" cases and has significantly reduced analysis time.

Handwriting Comparisons

Initial steps were taken on projects involving the comparison of handwritings of the following groups:

a) identical twins — are there any more writing similarities than with other siblings or than with any two people taken at random?
b) people being treated for schizophrenia — is there any difference in writing before and after treatment?
c) people in a state of intoxication.

Bullet Recovery Tank

A horizontal water bullet recovery tank was installed. It has proved to be effective and has reduced recovery time over the cotton recovery box.

Disruptor

Extensive testing of the "Disruptor" — equipment designed to render safe suspected explosive devices — was done in conjunction with OPP explosives disposal personnel. This led to recommendations on optimum loading for best performance.

Soft Body Armour

Extensive studies and testing of soft body armour were undertaken to assist in developing standards of such equipment for police use in Ontario. The Firearms Section Head has been seconded to the Ontario Police Commission to supervise the acceptance testing of the units purchased for all police forces in the province.

Plastic Bags

Plastic bags are being used in a range of crimes from the distribution of drugs to the disposal of bodies. A project is continuing on the study of the manufacturing process to assess the value of various markings that can be made visible and their relevance to physical comparisons for the purpose of relating one bag to another.

Marihuana

Little progress was made on the application of HPLC to the analysis of cannabinoids in blood due to the fact that this instrument was fully involved with casework. Work was started on the evaluation of recently developed radioimmunoassay tests for tetrahydrocannabinol and its metabolite, 11-nor-9-carboxy-tetrahydrocannabinol. If suitable for forensic work, their application would simplify screening procedures and may provide information as to the time of drug use.

Chlordiazepoxide

The development of a gas chromatographic procedure for the detection and estimation of chlordiazepoxide in blood was completed and is now used in casework. With the new procedure lower doses of the drug are detectable and the procedure can be semi-automated.

Cyanide

A novel method for the detection and quantitation of cyanide in blood has been developed using gas chromatography. The new method is more sensitive and less time consuming than the presently used method and will be applied to casework when additional equipment becomes available.

Digoxin

As the result of a complex homicide investigation, the majority of the allotted research effort was devoted to the development and evaluation of analytical procedures for digoxin. This research included the applicability of the methods to autopsy specimens which had been fixed by preservatives.

Technical Presentations

The following papers were presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, (CSFS) Hamilton, Ontario:

"A Review of Forensic HLA Typing". P. Newall.

"An Introduction to and Basic Review of the ABO (H), Secretor and Lewis Systems". K. Kelder.

"EAP Phenotype Conversion as Observed Experimentally and in Casework". B. Jay.

"The Rapid Determination of Capsaicin, CN and CS in Tear Gas by HPLC". J. Krebs, R.J. Prime, and K. Leung.

"The Examination of Magnetic Recordings". S. Pausak.

"A New Gas Chromatographic Column for the Analysis of Accelerants". H.L. Yip.

"Lacquer Classifications Using Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography". L.M. Powell.

"Quantitation of Chlordiazepoxide in Post Mortem Blood Employing an N-P Detector Equipped Gas Chromatograph". K. Lawrence, E. Koves and G. Cimbura.

"Rapid Quantitation of Cyanide in Blood by Gas Chromatography". F. McAuley and D.S. Reive.

Also in conjunction with the CSFS some of the Centre staff participated in the presentation of the following workshops:

"Breath Testing and The Law". R. Charlebois, R. Hallett, D. Lucas et al.

"A Demonstration of ABH and Lewis Secretion Stain Grouping Procedures". K. Kelder.

"Fire Scene Reconstruction". F. McAuley, R. Prime et al.

Other presentations:

"Pyrolysis/GC in Forensic Sciences". Presented at the Eastern Analytical Symposium, New York City. B.M. Dixon.

"Comparison of Ethyl Alcohol Concentrations in Vitreous Humor, Blood and Urine from Traffic Fatalities". G. Cimbura, D.M. Lucas, R.C. Bennett, R.A. Warren and H.M. Simpson. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Los Angeles, California.

Technical Publications

"A Gas Chromatographic Procedure for Quantitation of Ethylene Glycol in Post Mortem Blood". D.W. Robinson and D.S. Reive, J. Anal. Toxicol. *5*, 69-72. (1981)

"The Identification of a Methyprylon Metabolite which Interferes with the UV Differential Spectra of Barbiturates'". J. Wells, I. Moftah, G. Cimbura and E. Koves, Can. Soc. Forens. Sci. J. *14*, 47-53. (1981)

"Radioimmunological Screening and Gas Chromatographic Determination of Morphine and Related Narcotic Analgesics in Post Mortem Blood". G. Cimbura and E. Koves, J. Anal. Toxicol. *5*, 296-299. (1981)

"The Identification of HLA-A9 in Stains of Blood and Body Secretions". Can. Soc. For. Sci. J. *14*, 104-112. (1981) H. Ward Smith Award. P. Newall — presented at the 9th International Meeting of the International Assoc. of Forensic Sciences — Bergen Norway, and at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ministry Organization

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Centre of Forensic Sciences	D.M. Lucas
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Ministry of the Solicitor General
25 Grosvenor Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1Y6